The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Question—Condition of the Government Finances.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A Change in the Tariff Declared Inexpedient by a Sectional Caucus.

Distraction in the Democracy—The Indian Bureau—Dix panished from Nicaragua—The Territorial Bills, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1859.

The singular course pursued by certain Treasury officials, in reporting that Secretary Cobb differed in his views on the Tariff question from the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has resulted in the reporting of a resolution from that Committee, which was agreed to, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury the actual and probable receipts, from all sources, during the current and next fiscal years, and whether the same will be adequate to pay the expenses of Government.

It is understood that the Treasury Department wishes to divest the responsibility for the increase of the Tariff; while, at the same time, the President is preparing a Special Message, showing the deplorable condition of the Treasury. This Message is now nearly ready for transmission to Congress, and I am enabled to give its data, in advance, as follows:

Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1858	$6,396,216
Receipts from all sources to Sept. 30, 1858	25,320,979
Estimated receipts for three quarters:	
From Customs	37,000,000
From Public Lands	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	500,000
Treasury Notes, issued Dec., 1858	1,354,000
Loan of January	10,000,000
Total means for 1859	$81,363,195
Expenditures to Sept., 1858	$91,708,199
Estimated expenses to June next	62,357,696
Treasury Notes to be redeemed prior to July 1, 1859	19,239,000
Post-Office Deficiency	3,839,728
Needed for working the Treasury and for Mint purposes	5,000,000
Total Expenditures	$181,536,324
Total means	81,363,195
Deficiency, 1st July next	$100,856,330

Such is the condition of the Treasury, as will be shown by President BUCHANAN, and yet the Treasury officials declare that Mr. COBB wants no increase of the Tariff, but only authority to issue $10,000,000 of Treasury notes, should they be needed.

The resolution adopted will force the Secretary to show his hand. Should he answer that the receipts will cover the expenses, then Congress will not force money into his coffers. The Committee of Ways and Means intend that he shall shoulder his proper share of the responsibility.

It is but just to Secretary COBB to say, that within less than a week past he has given his entire approval to Major FORNEY'S bill, the substance of which I gave in my dispatch of the 23d inst. This bill, if adopted, would increase the revenue six and a half millions on the amount of last year's importations.

The action of the Senate caucus, yesterday, in resolving that it is inexpedient to interfere with the Tariff of the present session, has somewhat confused the President's programme. A re-shuffle will take place, as the game is becoming desperate. Mr. BUCHANAN counts from the views of the Senators, and will not abandon his position. His message is expected on Wednesday.

A caucus of the Democrats of the House will be held on Tuesday or Wednesday, to consider the emergency, and what is best to be done.

The Committee of Ways and Means have already made reductions amounting to three and a half millions on the twenty-five millions of estimates.

Mr. BUCHANAN has determined to remove Judge SNOWDEN, of Utah, should it prove to be true that he charged the Grand Jury that the Mormons were liable to indictment for offences covered by the President's Proclamation.

The Hon. MILES TAYLOR has written a letter correcting an error in Mr. BRANCH'S Cuban report, relating the Louisiana Sugar crop. In 1857 it amounted to 240,000,000 pounds, instead of 17,000,000.

The Committee on Elections are unanimous in favor of the Hon. BIRD CHAPMAN, contesting the seat of Mr. FENTON as Delegate from Nebraska.

Gen. JARNAGIN has dispatches from Nicaragua to the 6th inst. The Delegates were to meet on the 8th. MASTERS writes that JARNAGIN'S suggestions would be approved. The Secretary of State of Nicaragua remains at Leon by special appointment to negotiate with Ex-Gen. CHARLES.

The attacks made by Congress on the estimates from the Indian Bureau would seem to be unmerited if the members would take the trouble to analyze the subject.

The estimates last year amounted to	$8 145,788 31
Congress appropriated	2,630,389 00
This year the estimates were only	1,914,559 49
Showing a reduction of	744,829 51

Now the Government pays the soldier seven dollars per month and feeds him, to fight the Indians when hostile—how much could we afford to pay the Indians to preserve peace? Some would say at least as much per capita as we pay the soldiers to whip them into subjection. The whole number of Indians is now 250,000, and the estimate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is about $8 per annum for each Indian, including sensitive under treaties and every other character of expenditure. It would be difficult to maintain them on a much shorter allowance than this.

In my dispatch of 26th inst. I mention a rumored misunderstanding among the officers of the steam frigate Minnesota. I have since come in possession of facts which induce me to doubt the correctness of this report. An officer on board the *Minnesota* writes that "the discipline and efficiency, as well as the condition of the ship, is the subject of general remark and admiration." This could not well be if there were the general misunderstanding among the officers as reported.

The Railroad Convention adjourned yesterday, after satisfactorily adjusting all their differences. The prominent features discussed by the Convention were as follows: First—Free deliveries of freights in cities, which was agreed to be abandoned. Second—Payment of commissions to express companies by all of the connections of the Erie road. It was agreed that this should be stopped, and if continued that the road in question should be cut off from all business over either of the four lines. Third—Agreement as to the manner of changing rates; to avoid a change by one road without notice to all others. Fourth—Agreement as to form of handbills and advertisements, which in future are to be submitted to and approved by the umpire, RANSOM. Fifth—Change of rates so as to meet the low rates by the Ohio River, which have controlled all the Western and Southwestern shipments, and by means of which change the Erie and Central roads can now get a share of the business. The discussions on many of these points were of the most excited character. They are to have another meeting in New-York on the 23d of February.

Gen. CASS has received, by the mail just arrived, exceedingly unpleasant information in relation to the personal habits of Gen. LAMAR, our Minister to Central America. It is quite evident that the debilitating influences of the climate have betrayed him into the use of a much greater amount of stimulus than is creditable to himself or the country he represents.

If these complaints were based upon the single instance of the Minister's senseless intoxication in a public warehouse at the port of Realejo, in the presence of officials both of the United States and Nicaragua, charity might demand that the veil be drawn over the affair; but, unfortunately, it is too well known to the officers of our Pacific fleet that the cause of complaint is frequent, if not constant.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning on the subject of the tariff. Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the law at the present session.

Mr. BRIGHT presented a substitute therefor as follows:

Resolved, That the revenue being insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, it is wise and expedient to increase the largest duties to meet the deficiency.

Mr. BRIGHT'S substitute was voted down, and Mr. HUNTER'S resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Mr. BIGLER thereupon offered a resolution, which was adopted, that it is the duty of Congress to look rather to a reduction of expenditure than to an increase of revenue.

There was much excitement during these proceedings, during which Mr. HUNTER expressed the opinion that with a reduction of business there would be sufficient revenue for the purposes of the Government.

Mr. BIGLER, it is understood, spoke of the wedding Industrial interests, and urged increased duties.

He said the public debt, now $61,000,000, would be $100,000,000 by the 30th of June, 1860, without the $30,000,000 proposed to be added to the foreign intercourse fund looking to the purchase of Cuba.

Messrs. TOOMBS and BENJAMIN were willing to favor specific duties on great staples, but against attempting anything this session.

Mr. EVANS favored an increase of the tariff as absolutely necessary. While not favoring specific duties, he would give thirty per centum on iron.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought it was important that the Democratic Party should settle their policy as to whether they were for specific or *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. HUNTER replied that all seemed agreed on the party policy that the tariff should be for revenue, but that the mode of assessing the duties was not a party test.

Mr. PUGH acquiesced in this view, remarking that Sectional Democratic caucuses, held for conference, never sought to bind men to vote for measures.

The result of the caucus had occasioned much excitement among members of Congress and others.

The President will probably send a message to Congress early next week, showing a deficiency of $20,000,000, and urging arrangements to relieve the Government from prospective financial embarrassments, reminding Congress that there are only four weeks remaining of the session.

The bills establishing Territorial Governments for Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferson were yesterday introduced by Mr. STANTON in the House, on his own notice. They are not, therefore, reports from the Committee on Territories, though exactly similar to those agreed to in the Committee excepting name of the Platte River country, which in his bill is called Jefferson instead of Tohoes. As adopted by the Committee, Jefferson runs from the one hundred and first degree to the Rocky Mountains, and from the forty-third degree to the Mexican line. The object of introducing the bills in this way was to have them printed, so that when the Committe on Territories is reached in the call the bills then reported can be put on their passage, the House in the meantime having the opportunity to read them.

It is understood that Republican members from various States have notified Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that no help can be expected from them to advance the general appropriation bills until some plan is reported from the Committee by which the expenses thus incurred shall be met without an increase of the national debt. This explains much of the persistent opposition to the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

It is considered material to correct an error in Wednesday's House report. What Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, said was: He regarded the discussion of the question of reopening the African Slave-trade as ill-timed and out of place; but at the proper time and under proper circumstances, he would take his position upon it, and would do it with reference to the effect it would have upon his constituents and his section of the Union.

It appears from recently-received official documents that the Coolie-trade to Havana is principally conducted at Macao, and escapes the jurisdiction of the colony. The emigration of respectable Chinese to the gold fields of California and Australia is about 30,000 per annum. Many of these return again, and American vessels receive a good share of the passage money; but this business, so far as California was concerned, was cut off by the law which took effect in last October, and which subjects the vessel to a fine of $600 for every Chinese brought into that State.

The Treasury balance on Monday last was nearly $4,500,000. The receipts of the previous week were $1,900,000. The drafts paid were nearly $393,000, and the drafts issued $657 000. Increase of the amount on hand upwards of $532,000.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

A letter received here from Chili dated Dec. 24, says that Senor URIZARRA, Secretary of State, has made a convention with Mr. DOTAS, the United States Minister, subjecting the ship *Macedonian* claim to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. It has been approved by the Senate, and probably also by the House of Representatives. The compromise about the *Franklin* is now a law, and Mr. DOTAS would receive the $15,000 agreed upon before the first of January. These claims are of many years standing. The letter adds that the political horizon is becoming every day more cloudy; that the hitherto prudent CHILI is rapidly losing her credit, and that there is no present security.

The Postmaster-General estimates that about $1,000,000 are necessary for the transportation of the mails between the United States and foreign countries, and from New-York to New-Orleans and San Francisco and back for the next fiscal year. The larger part of the service is to be paid with the sea and inland postages. No new lines are recommended.

Baron VON GEROLT, the Prussian Minister, will return to this country by the next steamer. As his arrival was not expected until June, it is not improbable that our demonstrations toward Cuba have created some uneasiness with the European Powers.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DEATH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—DISORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR BENJAMIN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

My forebodings in regard to the Pacific Railroad bill have been realized. It was stabbed to-day in the house of its friends. A decided majority of the body were afraid to kill it by a direct vote, but as they did not wish it to pass in the only way which seemed practicable, they smothered it with an amendment providing simply for the reception of proposals for the construction of the road. Of course, as no set of contractors are offered any inducement to take the trouble of putting in bids for the work, it is not in the least degree probable that proposals will be made from parties to whom Congress would think of intrusting so important a work. The amendment is neither more nor less than a pretext upon which to kill the measure, and it is to be presumed that those who advocated, supported and carried it, are satisfied that they can successfully meet their responsibility in the premises at the bar of public opinion.

The Pacific Railroad bill is virtually dead, but not so the sentiment of the country in favor of such a work; nor is the necessity for it in the least diminished. Is there not still time to try the feasibility of some other project than that of the Committee? Heretofore it has seemed impossible to secure a majority of the Senate for any bill which should name any particular route. Sectional jealousy has been the bane of the measure. It is that alone which has time and again defeated the popular will; and it is now a question worthy of consideration whether the North and Northwest are not justified in disregarding altogether the views of the South, and boldly taking up the Pacific Railroad as a sectional measure. We have excellent authority for the statement that private capitalists are ready to construct the road from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City,—more than half the way to California, for little other aid from Government than the sum of $5,000 per mile. If Congress would authorise a contract of that character to be made the problem would be solved. The Free States, with Missouri to aid them, are abundantly able to carry such a proposition in triumph through both Houses. Why not try it? The feasibility of the work has been clearly established by official data already in the hands of the Government, and furnished by J. W. LANDER, one of the ablest practical engineers in the country. The proposition should be pressed to the vote, if only to decide the question whether a sectional measure of this sort is or is not stronger than such a plan as the Senate have been so long discussing. I do not use the term "sectional" in a political sense, of course, for wherever the Pacific Railroad is constructed, it will of necessity be a national work.

The Administration men in the House are disgusted with their disorganised and demoralised party. A few days ago they were beaten out of their boots on their Creek Indian bill, when Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the boldest, as he certainly is the wisest and ablest, of their leaders, sank back in his chair with a woe-begone expression of countenance, clearly betraying the reflection that there was no Democratic Party any longer. To-day again they lost their Diplomatic Appropriation bill. They began the session with buncombe demands for "retrenchment and reform," as a substitute for increase of the tariff on home products and manufactures. The Republicans met them cordially, and, taking them at their word, proposed to begin by dispensing with half a dozen useless Foreign Missions. These were accordingly stricken out in Committee of the Whole, but to day they were all restored, for retrenchment don't seem to mean cutting off the heads of political pensioners who have been sent to represent us abroad, and the Democracy, upon the Yeas and Nays, refused to concur in the "reform" amendments. They found, after getting their foot into their own trap, that it was not comfortable. They availed themselves of the shortest privilege of immunity from taking their own physic. But the opposition were in earnest, and voted against the whole bill when it was loaded with the useless material, and, with the aid of a few logical Southern gentlemen, who wouldn't vote money to pay for carrying the Coke negroes back to Africa, when they would have been so much better off under the Christianizing influences of a Mississippi plantation, they rejected the bill by two majority. Eventually, of course, the bill will be revived and passed. Meantime the Administration men make a bad record, and Mr. LETCHER has abundant reason to exclaim that nobody knows which is the elephant and which the rhinoceros in the division of parties in the House.

The reelection of Mr. BENJAMIN as Senator from Louisiana after all proves a SLIDELL defeat. The time was when Mr. S. was anxious for the reelection of his colleague, because he was the only alternative to the ultimate success of his most offensive rival, Mr. SOULE. Some weeks ago, however, the latter gentleman went to Mexico, where he now is, which left Mr. SLIDELL comparatively free to drive his arrangements for the election of Hon. JOHN M. SANDIDGE, now a member of the House. My statement that Mr. SANDIDGE had become the choice of Mr. SLIDELL is vindicated by the strong run made by that gentleman before the Democratic caucus. But the generosity of Mr. BENJAMIN in telegraphing to his friends at Baton Rouge to unite on Mr. SANDIDGE after the first few ballots, did the business, and secured Mr. B.'s own nomination and election.

Mr. BENJAMIN is from New-Orleans, so is Mr. SLIDELL, and the very reasonable demand of the northern and western part of the State that they shall have one of the Senators will be pretty sure to throw Mr. SLIDELL out of the ring at the expiration of his present term. On the other hand, if Mr. SLIDELL *should* get his Thirty Million bill, and the President *should* attempt to purchase Cuba, and *should* want the Louisiana Senator to go to Paris and hold LOUIS NAPOLEON—according to the original programme—while we buy the island or take it by force, Mr. SLIDELL will be able to vacate his seat without much probability of seeing Mr. SOULE drop into it. But I see that in my hypotheses I have been plagiarizing the speech of the President's tuilary Saint, the immortal "Mrs. Toodles," in her memorable argument in favor of purchasing a second-hand door-plate, inscribed with the name of Thompson—spelled with a "p." Mr. BUCHANAN should get a special copy-right clause attached to the "Toodles bill."

The project for colonizing Arizona, to which I referred some time since, is moving slowly but surely, and there is no doubt that General HENDERSON will head a large and strong band of hardy pioneers to that country within a few weeks. The importance of having a strong Government there, and one that can make its power felt instantaneously when required, must be very apparent to any one who reflects upon the probable character of many of the adventurers who are likely to form the General's party. They certainly will be neither clergymen nor children.

The antagonistic position of the President and our Minister to England is most remarkable, and very inconsistent with the dignity or self-respect of either. It is well understood that between the President and Mr. DALLAS a bitter feud has existed during many years. Mr. BUCHANAN knows well that Mr. DALLAS was averse to his election to the Presidency, and that he aroused his friends in England that the American people never would choose such a man to fill the Executive Chair. But the President declines to recall him from the London mission because "people may say that it was done from personal motives through dislike of the man," &c., &c. This is the excuse given by the President to his friends for keeping an enemy in the best position within his gift.

Mr. DALLAS is aware that the President desires his return; but he is not likely to gratify him until he takes the responsibility of inviting him to do so. Why should he? Few men could represent us at the Court of St. James so creditably as he,—the pay of the mission is satisfactory, and the position in every way desirable to a gentleman of fine years and elegant leisure. Besides, Mr. DALLAS has literally nothing to do, as the President wont entrust him with any business out of which he might achieve credit, but keeps it in his own hands, treating in person with Lord MALMESBURY, and writing autograph letters to the British Ministry! Mr. DALLAS knows all this, and consents to be snubbed by a President who lacks the nerve to recall him, rather than forego the pleasure of making his ancient enemy uncomfortable. With such a picture as this before their eyes, all Europe is satisfied that the present Administration will not be positive enough on anything to become belligerent. They ask no further assurance of Peace. Cuba is safe.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

To-day is set apart for District of Columbia business.

Previous to its being taken up, however, Mr. GWIN, of California, made a motion to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, and prefaced his motion with a few remarks, stating that his object was to make the estimates advertised for more specific, to prevent straw bids, and to include estimates for a branch to Oregon.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, said a few words to show that the bill is adequate as it stands.

Mr. DAVIS spoke in support of Mr. GWIN'S views.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved to lay the motion on the table, but the hour of 1 o'clock arriving, the vote thereon was postponed till Monday.

The rest of the day was occupied with the local affairs of the City of Washington.

The subject of a horse railroad along Pennsylvania-avenue was debated all day.

The proposition to concede the right of the road to the Metropolitan Railroad Company was lost.

The motions now pending are the District Committee's bill to grant a concession of the road for twenty-five years to Messrs. VANDERWERKEN & Co., and the Douglas amendment to make over the right of the road to the corporation of the city.

Finally, there being no quorum present, Mr. BROWN moved a call of the Senate, but was prevailed on to withdraw it, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The House went into Committee on private bills.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of War, recommending payment to Governor STEVENS for the purchase of munitions and subsistence stores during the Indian War in Washington Territory.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of fifteen millions.

Objections were made to this from the Republican side.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill so revising the Tariff as to make the revenue adequate to the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and discriminating in favor of American products, and substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties.

Objections were made from the Democratic side, when the House adjourned.

Heavy Damages Against the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

A verdict was rendered, in the Supreme Judicial Court, to-day, against the Boston and Worcester Railroad, for $32,250 damages. The award is to Mrs. SARAH E. SHAW, whose husband was killed and herself badly injured, some years ago, by a train on the road coming in collision with the plaintiff's carriage. At the first trial of the case, some four or five years since, the Jury returned a verdict of $15,000 against the Railroad Company. A new trial was then granted by the full bench on certain points of law. In 1857 the case was again tried, and the verdict was increased to $19,000. This second verdict was also set aside by the full bench. In the year 1858 the case was again tried, when eleven of the jury were in favor of a verdict of $20,000; but the twelfth man held out, and no verdict could be returned. The present trial, it will be seen, materially increases the amount. The entire costs in the case must be very large. Messrs. CHOATE and DURANT have, throughout, acted as counsel for the plaintiff. Messrs. CHARLES G. LORING, E. R. HOAR, B. F. BUTLER, GEO. BEMIS, and GEORGE S. HALE, have, at different times, acted as counsel for the defendants. It is intimated that the defendants will move to set aside the verdict. At the request of Mr. BUTLER, associated with Mr. HOAR as counsel for the Corporation, it was ordered by the Court that the Clerk make no record of the verdict until the counsel for defendants are heard upon certain matters.

Burning of the Steamer North Carolina.

TWO LIVES LOST.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *North Carolina*, Captain CANNON, on her way to Norfolk from Baltimore on Friday night, took fire and was burned to the water's edge, all efforts to extinguish the flames having proved unavailing. A clergyman named CHASE and one of the colored stewards perished. The *North Carolina* was a first-class steamer and was insured for $85,000.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning. There is nothing of importance in our files in addition to the full dispatch received from Halifax. The Archer's mails were sent forward by the evening train and New-Haven, due in New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

Probable Success of the Revolutionists—Retreat of Soulouque to Port-au-Prince.

A private letter of Jan. 19, from Port-au-Prince, received via St. Thomas and Havana, says the Emperor SOULOUQUE had been defeated by Gen. GEFFRARD, and the Imperial troops were running back upon the city. SOULOUQUE himself was expected every moment, and it was said that GEFFRARD was only a few leagues in his rear. The writer thinks the contest was nearly ended, and that in a day or two the Republic would be in full force. At the time of writing, guns were being fired within hearing of the capital, supposed to be a salute in honor of GEFFRARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

Letters received here from Jeremie, dated 12th inst., say the Emperor had been compelled to return to Port-au-Prince with the rest of his troops, and it is thought that he will soon abdicate. The soldiers of Jeremie have marched up to Port-au-Prince. The people of Jeremie and the adjoining country are aroused, but will remain here. The Empress has advised the Emperor to abdicate. In reply, he threatened to shoot her, but was prevented from doing so by several of his generals. He is in a bad fix, but the lack of military knowledge and discipline of the Haytien people may possibly save him.

A letter from Gonaives says that the Republicans, if they succeed, will reopen to commerce the ports which have been closed for a number of years, and will probably revoke the odious monopoly law.

Dominican Republic—Alarm at the Movements of the Haytien Troops.

Correspondence of the Washington States.

PUERTO PLATA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

I avail myself of the goleta which leaves a few hours hence for TURKS Island to inform you of the anxiety, and even consternation, which fills all hearts here on account of the negroes.

The Haytiens are in arms on both the northern and southern coasts of this unhappy Island of Hayti; and this time it is not only the whites, but all those who unite some education with a preponderance of white blood, whom the blacks are threatening with inappeasable slaughter.

Europeans, who receive some notice and protection from their Governments, are more safe; but for the American there is no refuge but flight. The American flag, which was torn from the Consular staff and dragged through the streets amid the shouts of the negroes of St. Domingo, has never been replaced from the staff.

Six months from this date there will not be twenty white American settlers left in the country. The Haytiens act as if they are in earnest, when they proclaim they are coming to put an end to the pride and the life of the white race in the Dominican republic. The negro forces are collecting at Jacmel and Cape Haytien, and numerous Chinese have been received from Boston to serve as regiments of horse. Our report is that no white man will be received to quarter if found with fire-arms in his possession, and we know that, in their former incursions, the negroes spared neither sex nor age. A concession of all the mines in the island has been negotiated for the French, and this class of property is expected to be all that any white man will be permitted to retain if the negroes conquer in the February invasion.

Death of Prescott, the Historian.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 29.

WM. H. PRESCOTT, the historian, died yesterday aged 62. He had been in his usual health, and his death was very sudden from paralysis.

The Boston Traveller says:

"We are informed that the funeral services over the remains of Mr. PRESCOTT will take place on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at his late residence, on Beacon-street, opposite the Common. The remains will be taken from the house to the Chapel of St. Paul's Church, in regard to the ceremonies attending his decease we understand that he was in his usual health and spirits on Friday morning. At about 12¼ o'clock he was suddenly prostrated by the fatal shock. Physicians were [powerless, and the announcement was made to his afflicted family that a few hours at utmost would end his earthly career. He passed away at a little after 2 o'clock, in an unconscious state, and early in the afternoon the crape upon the door announced the sad occurrence to such as were aware of his critical position. The event will be appropriately noticed by the Massachusetts Historical Society at a future day.

Death of W. C. Bond, the Astronomer.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 30.

WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, the eminent astronomer and Director of the Cambridge Observatory, died last night, aged 60 years.

Death of Edward James.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 30.

EDWARD JAMES, who has been Acting Auditor of the Canal Department ever since its separate organization, died this morning after a short illness. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Governor-General opened Parliament, to-day, in a speech from the throne. He says, referring to the seat-of-government question, "The Legislature solicited our gracious Queen to exercise her prerogative in making such a selection; an act, moreover, was passed adopting beforehand the decision of her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds. This act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the addresses which you yourselves caused to be presented to her." In regard to the federation of the British provinces, he says: "The possibility of uniting by some tie of a federal character the British colonies in North America, has formed the subject of correspondence which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you despatches from her Majesty's Secretary of State, in relation to the questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the inter-colonial railway." In reference to financial affairs he says: "It is gratifying to me to be able to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves; and I trust that, should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our revenue." In regard to supplies and the tariff, he says: "In asking the supplies for her Majesty's service, I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the Tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly carried out."

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 29.

A party from Weston, Missouri, have returned to that place from Kansas having captured several runaway negroes, and also Dr. DAY and his son, who are charged with aiding their escape. The latter are now confined in the jail at Platte City, and summary punishment having been threatened them, there is some talk of a demonstration in their favor. General LANE is expected here to-night.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Ohio River at this point is twelve feet deep and rising. Boats are plenty and rates low to all points below here.

Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, Sunday, Jan. 30.

As the Western Railroad train left this city yesterday afternoon, it came upon an Irish funeral procession, and striking one of the carriages, killed two married women, and broke the arm of a third.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 28.

Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.—Abner C. Harding, *et al.* survivors of Wm. Kellogg, *vs.* Edward Chase. Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 55.—The Whitewater Canal Company *vs.* Henry Vallette. Argument continued for plaintiffs.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A Flood of Bills—Interesting Proposals Touching Certain City Officials—A Tremendous Omnibus—Ferries for the Million, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

It required the foolishness of homœopathy to teach regular orthodox doctors the folly of so much trusting to pills; and "Gianeus" fears lest it may be necessary to organize a party of do-nothing reformers to teach this Legislature that not everything in this world and age is to be done by bills. The mania for introducing bills is all-pervading. It would seem as if when a member dreams a dream, the first thing he does in the morning is to draft a bill, task into it his dream, and "give notice" instanter. The business is pretty well run into the ground; and I have seen gentlemen, lately, blush like a girl, when stern necessity compelled them to introduce bills that the absolute wants of their constituents required. Yet there is no way of getting around it—this State is very puny and large of girth; her interests are as numerous as her square miles, and what answered or was best for a district last year, is this year grossly unjust and oppressive. So I believe we must go on, until we get done growing, puttying up holes in good laws, repealing those that we have outgrown, enacting new ones for new circumstances and shifted occasions. With this consolatory reflection, let me quote some of the bills introduced to-day in the House—the Senate, as you know, not being in session: By

Mr. WILSON, to promote the public health of New-Utrecht.

Mr. CHANLER, to repeal the Usury Laws.

Mr. TUTHILL, to amend the act designating holidays, (in the bankers' sense,) making two Mondays after New-Year's and Christmas, when those days fall on Sunday, holidays; also, to reduce the width of River-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. MACKIN, to repeal the act creating the office of City Judge of New-York City, on the ground that, since the law was enacted, the necessity for it has vanished; that its work can all be done by the Recorder; that two full salaries are paid these two officers, while neither works more than six months in the year. As both the officers named are Democrats, it seems hardly to be a party move. Notice of a similar bill was given yesterday by Mr. SHAW, of New-York.

Mr. OPDYKE, granting to the Manhattan Gas Light Company the exclusive use of their wharves and bulkheads in New-York. Mr. FULLER, for the better regulation of the loaning of the United States Deposit Fund. It provides that the Governor shall nominate *one* Commissioner instead of two, his bond to be approved by County Judge, County Clerk and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, instead of the Common Pleas; moneys to be reloaned on lands worth three times as much as loan, instead of twice; moneys not reloaned in forty days to be paid over to Comptroller. The passage of this act is recommended by all the late Comptrollers as essential to the better securities of the United States Deposit Fund. It promises to diminish the gross pay from $18,800 per annum to about $11,500 per annum, which in effect increases the fund $100,000.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER, to authorize that Nassau-street railroad, whose route and corporators you published in full on Thursday; to relieve municipal corporations from giving security on appeal, and to relieve them from the payment of costs in certain cases; to amend sec. 59, art. 5, chap. 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, to punish embezzlement; to establish an odd Board of Health in the City of New-York; also, to incorporate the New-York Athenæum, and something less than a score of others, all of more or less importance, of which it took the Clerk to announce and the Clerk to read the titles, a little less than half an hour. An intelligent foreigner, standing outside the bar, exclaimed, "Good heavens! the State is on the brink of a revolution! So many new laws so suddenly flooding the country would drown out any other people on the globe."

The Times Island Improvement Bill was reconsidered in the Judiciary, with no less success, but not to lose its name entirely, a resolution was passed instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to that effect by Mr. PERRY, who, on the vote coming on the pleasant little personalities concerning this matter were indulged in, was innocent of any reflections, by his amendment, upon the Judiciary Committee. Notwithstanding that the Chairman of the Committee gave assurance that his Committee would take no responsibility, after what had been said, further than to report it promptly back, some still suspecting that it might occasion delay, voted, through a minority, to retain it in possession of the House.

Mr. OPDYKE called up the resolution of inquiry from the Health Officer, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., and moved to amend it by adding to the list out of whom so much interesting information is to be obtained, the County Clerk, Sheriff, Corporation Counsel of New York, and then proceeded in strong language though a low voice, to denounce these largely-fed offices as the plagues that had destroyed the Democratic party and would corrupt any other party that possessed them. Mr. CHANLER, in reply, sailed off "for Cowes and a market"—in other words dissented upon the Lobby, the Governor's Message and other things generally. Giving way at last, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the week's work was done. As during the later part of the week Lieut. Oak George has been stooping at the Delavan, it cannot be regarded as important to reproduce for the solem consideration of your readers and of all parties interested, the two most interesting sections of that little Port Jefferson bill which Senator SPRAGUE introduced a while ago into the Senate, and which still lies in the drawer of the Committee on Commerce. When you read them, be kind enough to take an expanded view of things, and remember that ours is the Empire State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, build, release or rent one or more steamboats or steam vessels to ply between New-York and Port Jefferson, Stoney Brook, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on Long Island, *or to any point or points in the adjacent bays and rivers to Long Island Sound*, for the purpose of carrying passengers, goods and general merchandize, and perform any other service that is generally performed by steamboats and steam vessels; and are also empowered to lease or build such wharves and buildings, and to purchase and hold such real estate, as the Corporation may require for the use and convenience of their business.

SEC. 9. The stockholders of said Company, by majority of two-thirds in amount represented at any meeting called according to the charter, shall have power to *change the name* of said Company, and to *increase its capital stock to any amount not exceeding that fixed by the charter*, and to change the routes of said boat or boats, and run the same *between other suitable and convenient points* in the waters of Long Island Sound and the adjoining bays and rivers.

A bill very similar to this was reported in the Senate last year, when somebody anxious probably to save some little corner of the seaboard from the visitations of this Port Jefferson steamer, had it amended by excepting Queens County. If the Committee now having charge of it should conclude to insert "*in Suffolk County*" after the points in the 6th section, the bill would hardly be the omnibus that it seems to be now, large enough to carry a new Charter for the Union Ferry Company, a Charter for all the Williamsburg ferries, the control of the ferry between the proposed new terminus of the Long Island Railroad, a "big thing" in the shape of ferries to Staten Island, and a dash at New-Jersey and up the Hudson.

GLAUCUS.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

REORGANIZING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. NEWBURGH'S bill delegates the powers now possessed by the Board of Health to the Mayor, the Health Officer, President of the Supervisors, President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, President of the Academy of Medicine, and one member of each of the medical societies in the City, of the institute of architects and of the Metropolitan Police Board, the latter members to be chosen by the Mayor and Presidents every two years. The Board is to have general charge of all laws relating to the public health. They are to appoint a Superintendent of Public Health as the chief executive officer, who is to perform all the duties relating to the public health now performed by the City Inspector. The Superintendent is to appoint Health Wardens and Clerks in the Bureau of Records and Statistics. All expenses are to be provided for by the Common Council, and in case of emergency through disease, a loan may be raised. The Mayor is to be President and the Superintendent Secretary of the Board. The bill abolishes the office of City Inspector, and transfers the duty of cleaning the streets to the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the duty of regulating the public markets to the department of Finance. The offices of Health Commissioner and Resident Physician are abolished, and their duties transferred to the Superintendent of Public Health.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

Mr. HALE'S bill requires the transfer to the Comptroller of all stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c., held by the County Treasurer in trust, and by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York. The Comptroller is to have power to institute legal proceedings to compel such transfer, and penalties are imposed upon the officers named for neglecting to comply with the act.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Additional and Interesting Details of European News.

The United States Mail steamship Arabia, Mr. LOTT, Commander, from Southampton Jan. 19, arrived at this port on Monday morning.

The advices by this arrival have been in the main anticipated by the *Arabia* at Halifax.

We add, however, particulars of considerable interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is rumored in naval circles, says the *London News*, that the Government have it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the Channel Squadron by the addition of six sail-of-the-line. The greatest activity prevails at all the dockyards in hastening forward the completion of those fine screw ships which have been on the stocks several years, most of which are nearly completed, in order that they may be commissioned and made ready for sea. During the present year, several first-class screw steamers will be launched at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport and Pembroke, whose sister ships-of-the-line ships are to be immediately laid down on the same slips.

Great excitement was caused amongst the passengers of the *Cleopatra* previous to her departure on the 11th from Galway, by the arrest of a young man about 26 years of age, on suspicion, it is said, of being concerned in the murder of Mr. BIRD. Three pistols, two of which were loaded, and a s

of Tuscany has another cause of mistrust and apprehension. Whenever he is the prime cause of his first misfortune, he is inevitably led to feel that his position is not only unsafe, but humiliating. Hence his anxiety to be relieved from the presence of those who have been the witnesses of his weakness, and to collect into the army, which is to be commanded by his cousin, Prince Napoleon, all the Russian troops, which, as I have already stated, are to be withdrawn from the Principalities. For the same reason, Count Walewski, who was on the point of taking the place of General Count Espinasse, as Minister of the Interior, has been appointed President of Council-General; and the semi-official papers manifestly declare that the appointment of Count Walewski was specially made. A movement in a previous sense would not have been understood. Count Walewski has not forgiven the Cabinet of Florence for the part it took in the Congress, and will never be the Cabinet of Minister of Marine. The moment for establishing the decree for Nice Majesty's signature at last arrived, when the setting the Senate on the advice of his brother, and secret counsellors, and to D'Derby's great mortification, positively refused to sign, and declared that when the General Lamay should be on the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Rhone, the Duke D'Derby declared he had not encountered some other troops with his friend Pam on Crimea."

A new detachment of 600 men, with artillery and ammunition, had left Toulouse for Cuba.

ITALY.

In an order of the day addressed to the National Militia of Turin, by their General, on the occasion of the opening of the Chambers, the following passage occurs:

"May your presence here, and your fine appearance under arms, be a pledge of your firmness, and a certain warrant that on every occasion, and in every event, the nation may rely upon you. Viva the Statuto! Viva Italia!"

A young girl, 20 years of age, named CATHERINE LAURENZA, was, on the 30th of December, brought to trial before the provincial tribunal of Genoa, on a charge of having had a Jewish child, named LEON LEVI, clandestinely baptized. She was found guilty, and condemned, in virtue of the Royal Patent of Dec. 6, 1857, to a fine of fifty crowns, and in case of non-payment to an imprisonment of six months.

The railway from Lucca to Pisa, having been sold by auction, owing to bankruptcy of the Company, has been purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A letter from Munich, of Jan. 1, states: "This evening at 9 o'clock the marriage by procuration of the Duke of CALABRIA, the hereditary Prince of Naples, with the Princess MARIA SOPHIA AMELIA, of Bavaria, was solemnly performed with great pomp."

A letter from Florence says: "It will give you some idea of the state of fermentation into which this country has been thrown, when I tell you it has been forbidden to cry 'Viva Verdi,' because it has been discovered that the initials, celebrated, and at the same time innocent, contain a hidden and political sense, or, to speak clearly, the initials of 'Viva Vittorio Emanuele Re d'Italia.'"

PRUSSIA.

The Nord says: "We are expecting the accouchement of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, from day to day.

AUSTRIA.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, the Emperor of Russia has recently employed the same language in relation to Austria, as that used by the Emperor of the French on New-Year's Day. The same writer asserts that the whole difficulty lies in Count Buol, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declining to sanction a project for the partition of Turkey, notwithstanding a tender of a large and important slice of the dismembered territory in exchange for Lombardy.

A correspondent writes from Vienna on the 7th: "The recent news from Lombardy occasions very great uneasiness. Hitherto the general public and the speculators at the Bourse had not taken alarm, but the news of the departure of the Archduchess CHARLOTTA from Milan, the apprehensions of a rising in Lombardy, which are expressed by every military man who arrives from that country, and the rumors (less well founded) that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was about to resign the Governorship of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and finally the dispatch of *a large body of troops to Italy—have deeply moved* public opinion. In the army the rumors of war *find less credence than with the public. The military* do not believe that Piedmont will ever dare to attack Austria, and they are of opinion that a revolt in Lombardy would be put down at once. But the public, which has watched the turn of politics since the Crimean war, which has observed the course taken by Russia, and endeavored to study the tendencies of European monarchs, is persuaded that there is danger of most serious complications."

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states that the 20,000 Austrian soldiers on their way to Italy have received orders to stop provisionally at Laybach.

Notwithstanding successive denials in the ministerial journals, the Vienna letter, "a general loan of one hundred millions of [illegible]. The money market is under the impression of this idea, as the loan is indispensable to enable the Government to fulfill its engagement with the National Bank."

The semi-official journals of Paris, on Jan. 11, contain the following summary of note on the affairs of Servia:

"Notwithstanding the representations made to Austria, by the Powers who signed the Treaties of Paris, the Austrian Government has given orders to the Commander at Semlin to place his troops at the disposal of the Pacha of Belgrade. These measures are contrary to the stipulations of the treaties, and by persisting in them Austria misunderstands its engagements towards the other contracting Powers (*en y persistant l'Autriche méconnait ses engagements vis-à-vis des puissances.*)

TURKEY.

The *Journal of Constantinople*, says that the wishes of the Servians will meet with due consideration, if communicated to the Porte in a legal and becoming manner.

M. TOUVENEL, the French Minister at Constantinople, will not return to his post before February.

Continued hostilities of the Christian population to Turkish rule are reported.

Fresh disturbances are expected, in the Spring, in Candia.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Minerva* has been lost, and unhappily only one of the crew saved; and, although the wreck took place on the Irish coast, the survivor was taken on to Australia before the fate of the vessel could be made known.

The last mail from Australia announces that a seaman was picked up, floating on a spar, on the 24th July, by the ship *Middleton*, bound to Melbourne from Liverpool.

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Correspondance* gives a somewhat curious piece of news from Cochin China:

"The great Mandarin who commands in chief the Cochin-Chinese army has sent a peremptory order to all the French Vice-Admiral to leave the territory, with all the Franco-Spanish forces, within ten days, threatening, that if he did not obey, every man, from the highest to the lowest, should be crucified or at least decapitated."

The Approaching Session of Parliament.

From the London News, Jan. 12.

It will be seen, by the notice which we republish from the *Gazette*, that Parliament, after the various prorogations of the vacation, is summoned to meet for the transaction of business on Thursday, the 24 day of February next. Three weeks to-morrow, then, will find us entering upon a session which will probably be the most exciting of any since the passing of the last Reform Bill. Ministers will probably not delay long the announcement of the provisions of their Reform bill, warned by the experience of last year of the danger which attend postponement of important measures until "after Easter." In such a session as we are likely to have, independent members can hardly expect to gain for their propositions even the moment of time and attention to which private legislation is generally situated. Nevertheless several honorable gentlemen give notice of bills and resolutions directed to specific reforms. Mr. MILNER GIBSON will ask leave to bring in a bill which, as to the most of the connection of Church and State, would transfer the freehold of the parish church to the representatives of the parish, in order to make it available to rate-payers generally. Sir ANDREW HALLIDAY EDMONSTONE will submit resolutions in exactly the opposite direction, prohibiting church-rates, but enabling the maintenance of the parish church to the local clergy and laity of the Church of England, a spiritual corporation, and the property in it to the churchwardens and churchwardens. Mr. SAMUEL WARREN will bring forward a bill on a subject much needing legislative intervention, the administration of criminal justice in our Courts of Quarter Sessions; and Mr. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, another, to raise up a most valuable class of institutions—our endowed schools—from their present state of collapse. Mr. JAMES WILSON, late of the Treasury, is to move for a select Committee on the public debt, income and expenditure, "with the view of devising the best means of discharging, in time of peace, the obligations contracted in time of war." The high reputation of Mr. WILSON as a financier entitles us to expect that we shall hear from the advocate of ingenious schemes much in favor by which before now the nation has contrived to deceive and impoverish itself. The surest way to keep down the burden of war debts is to keep clear of all unnecessary war. Sir MR LABY HOBHOUSE undertakes to draw attention to the neglected report of the Royal Commission on the sale and purchase of commissions in the army, and will ask for a vote condemning that system and calling for its abolition. These, with a Reform Bill and the various topics of foreign policy—the situation of Italy and the designs of the Emperor, the recent coercion of Portugal, the disturbed state of Servia and other portions of the Turkish Empire, and relations with Russia, the subject of a Special Correspondence in the Indian Intelligence—will afford ample and public room in addition to the Budget, and those of a number of questions which will not [illegible] give interest to [illegible]

France, Austria and Piedmont.

From the Spectator (Liberal).

We are told that Austria is in a position to retain the dominion; that her army is in a magnificent condition—numerous, well appointed, well officered, the veterans, who had become somewhat unsteadied, being replaced by young generals, with all the blood of the old heroes, and with the fire of youth; with the education of the day, and with the most impatient ambition to win their spurs. This is undoubtedly true; but let us observe that Austria is laboring under a plethora of the cash-box, and that, however large her army might be, anything like an outbreak *in the southern and eastern part of Europe* would immediately give ample occupation to the sword. Broad field, and actually with a centrifugal movement, should she be called upon for action in Italy, she will find *it more necessary than ever to defend her ground in* Servia; though she is at present refusing there the troops she can scarcely spare. The Hungarians would have another opportunity, with immense employment for a great Austrian army. The Wallachians would plunge into Roman or Russian adventures, and probably worry Austria on her frontier; Transylvania taking the same occasion to repay the "immense ingratitude" for services so valuable during the Hungarian war, so ignominiously forgotten afterwards. Poland is not dead yet. Bohemia and her Lutherans have for some time past been suffering an odious oppression that provoked strange thoughts of independence. Switzerland may not have refused French intrusion, but she is not in the pay of Austria. And Italy could alone employ three Austrian armies, in the north, the middle and the south. Vienna, therefore, is the centre of a vast circle, on eight or ten points of which active amusement could be given to a great and powerful army.

From the Examiner (Whig.)

In consideration of the Italian question, which wears every day a graver and more warlike aspect, there are two or three points upon which there can hardly exist much difference of opinion, or divided sentiment in England. In the first place there can be no doubt of the sincere and hearty sympathy of the British public *with the Italian cause. It is the honest wish* of ninety-nine Englishmen out of every hundred to see the blessings of constitutional liberty now enjoyed by the little kingdom of Sardinia extended to all the States of the Peninsula, under whatever form of tyranny they groan. The second point is implied in the first, —a prevailing and intense aversion to the despotism of Austria, especially as it has been exercised in her Lombardo-Venetian provinces. We have only to hope, if the rumors of war have any solid foundation, that it may prove more beneficial to Italy than the present appearances promise. At all events, as to this country, there can be no doubt that we are bound by the most obvious considerations of prudence, as well as by higher principles, to remain neutral, at least as long as only Italian affairs and interests are involved. As the *Times* truly says, "Austria can expect no help from England in a war waged for the maintenance of her Italian dominions; no statesman, whatever might be his views of the balance of power, would venture to make such a proposition to the popular branch of the Legislature."

From the John Bull (Conservative.)

What are we to do? The best and necessary course for England is, it seems to us, to keep out of the *imbroglio*, and for once to let the contending Powers settle it among themselves. For it is certain that if *there be war, there also are chances of further war.* The question to be decided on the plains of Lombardy may just *now be the better government* of the dominions of the Pope, but before the business has gone ten steps further it may be a totally different matter. *The knife which is put so carefully in motion* may be thrown off the line. It is by no means sure that it will arrive at its destination. Nay, that destination is itself a mystery. We are by no means sure that even the independence of Italy is the goal of the French Emperor's ambition. Besides this, we are not quite certain that, in attacking Austrian dominion in Italy, which everybody assumes would be, if not is, the first point of the Emperor's designs, NAPOLEON III. would not meet *with his match. The French Colonels are no doubt* brave, the Gallic *sabreurs* intrepid; but there are Austrian colonels, and German and Hungarian *sabreurs*, who know how to fight shrewdly. Austria is cunning of fence, her army vast and full of spirit; her com*manders, as well as the French generals, are thirst*ing for distinction. Even with the revolutionary energy of their earlier levies, with such generals as ARCHDUKE, JUNOT, BESSIERES, LANNES and MASSENA, headed by the great NAPOLEON himself, the French had no easy task in over-running Italy. We may doubt whether they have such leaders now, while on the other hand the Austrian army is far better taught, armed, disciplined, and fed than it was during that celebrated campaign. *The chances of war are much more equally distributed.* The Austrians have no Aulic Council to frustrate the efforts of their soldiers; and it is very improbable, *even on the bare theory of chances*, that the errors of 1796 should be repeated in 1859. Success to *the Austrians would be indeed glory and stability.* To the ruling dynasty of France defeat would be ruin. At any rate, at this juncture, it is England's wisest course to adopt the side of neither. We should gain nothing either way.

From the Economist (Radical.)

It is clear enough to us that the marked regret publicly expressed by the Emperor at the New-Year's *levee*, that the relations of Austria and France are not all that they formerly were, is not an isolated or accidental act. Throughout the year—in the publication of Count's appeal to him on behalf of Italy—in his serious advocacy of Moldavian and Wallachian, Montenegrin, and now of Servian freedom—in his emphatic attentions to Count CAVOUR—in the favor he showed to the cause even of religious freedom, when it was infringed by the religious bigotry of the Pope—and, last of all, in that fruitless endeavor—his regret over the fruitlessness of which was carefully and publicly marked by the expression of last Saturday to Baron HUBNER—so to affect a reform in *the Roman States*, the Emperor has pointedly appealed to the free party in Italy, and striven to make them look to him as their champion. The significance of so continuous and conspicuous a policy cannot be counteracted by a mere official announcement in the *Moniteur*, that there is no reason to apprehend any diplomatic rupture. We now know too well what those official announcements mean; that they are mere precautionary retreats after a bold move, intended to delay, and in some degree to modify, its effects—not any indication of a substantial change of policy. No doubt something may yet intervene to prevent the Emperor from carrying out the Italian policy which is obviously brooding in his mind; but at present no clear-sighted politician can evade the conviction that he is every day advancing nearer to a breach with Austria, and making an open effort to win the active cooperation of Piedmont and of the revolutionary party in the other Italian States. In such an event, we must again emphatically renew our warning that it will be the duty of England to stand aloof. Ally herself with Austria in an Italian quarrel she cannot, and would not. All England wishes for the withdrawal of the French and Italian troops from the neighborhood of Rome and Naples, in order that those evil Italian Governments may see themselves once more at the mercy of the people. At the same time England could not and would not ally herself with France to effect these objects, *simply* because we all know that no means for effecting them could well be more dangerous. Let France once take a strong grasp of the Italian Peninsula, and not only would the tyranny of Austria be exchanged *for* that of France, but, in all probability, Piedmont herself would be endangered. The sword that is despotic and treacherous at home, will be despotic and treacherous abroad. England ought to be neutral, and to watch from afar a contest in which she might eventually interpose with all the greater effect that she had been no party to the contract by which it was begun.

From the Continental Review (Liberal)

If war breaks out in Italy what is England to do? We think her course is plain. She could not think for a moment of actively aiding Austria so long as the only question at issue was the freedom of Italy. As little could she think of taking a part in the war, as an ally of France. We have had quite enough of alliances in which France reaps the glory, and we have to find the money and do the hard work. The notion also of England and France joining together to promote liberty is a chimera. If liberty in *France means the Empire*, we cannot help to spread a liberty so unlike what we mean by liberty. Nor can we again join France as champions of international law and of the rights of nations. Louis NAPOLEON has chosen to trample on international law, and to violate the first rights of independent nations by her conduct to Portugal. What England must do is to stand strictly neutral. If the Austrians, as is possible, provided they are not threatened by Russia in their rear, succeed in holding their own in Italy, we shall pity the Italians most sincerely, but we shall have no call to intervene. If the Austrians are driven out of Italy, then will be the time for England to come on the stage, and to insist, in conjunction with Prussia, that the war shall not be carried into Germany, and also that Italy shall be left to her own Princes and Governments according to her unfettered choice, and that she shall not merely change her masters and become the tool of France instead of the slave of Austria. We most heartily wish that the struggle between Austria and the Italians could be delayed until France is free. We dread the effect of Imperialism on the Italians after they have assumed a nominal independence. But we cannot disguise from ourselves that it is hard or desperate men to wait with the patience of a long-sighted policy. The struggle may come sooner than the best friends of Italy could wish. If it does come it will be the part of those friends to counteract the evil effects of this precipitation to the utmost of their power.

From the Observer (Whig.)

We see no good reason for England to interfere, though we very much fear she would be dragged into it somehow or other out of the watching position which is so sensibly assigned to her in the event of a merely continental war. We cordially agree in this sentiment, although we are as far as possible from the recreant and craven policy that commands peace at any price, even at the cost of dishonor. Such a policy is as dangerous as it would be disgraceful. Although we agree that England should be slow of entering into such a quarrel, we have no fears that she would comport herself nobly, once being in. But she can well afford to be calm, though not indifferent, until or unless her own interests or the cause of freedom be menaced, nearly, or that some ascendancy should be established dangerous to the general safety. Of all things she is not commissioned to fight on the side of the tyrants of Lombardy, of Naples, or of Rome. There should be no mistake about this, first or last. Her sword will never be unsheathed on that side, neither need it be rashly cast into the scale on the other. But if the aid of her wise and benevolent counsels be required, we trust they will be found, as before, on the side of the weak and the oppressed, and that all her great and undoubted influence will be cordially exercised in favor of moderate and well-balanced freedom and of enlightened and liberal rule.

From the Tablet (Catholic.)

If the Emperor of the French really "regrets," as he himself declares, that "the relations between the Government of Austria and himself are not as good as they were," *why does he not mend them?* The Servian question is still unsettled. Count WALEWSKI, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a creature of the Emperor's, and will be the mere mouthpiece of his master's policy. Nothing, therefore, can be more unsatisfactory than the declaration which has been given forth as the official exposition of the views of the French Government. Austria is the aggressor, and Austria is the power which is to be restrained. Austria is the power which is to be punished. Austria is the power which is to be deprived of her dominion in Italy. Austria is the power which is to be compelled by French bayonets to withdraw her troops from the Principalities. Austria, in fact, revolutionary France admits the liberty of instruction. Austria signs a concordat with Rome which places the surveillance of education, and even the censorship of books in the hands of the clergy. Thus Rome may accept the aid of France, but her heart is with Austria. Austria, the friend, sustains her in her resistance to urgent reforms, and not only becomes an obstacle to the relief which the Roman people might have looked for, but by affording a starting point for the senseless illusions of retrogression, acts, through the high dignitaries of the Romish clergy, upon the intelligence of all catholicism. Is it to be believed that if the Pope had ceased to reckon the help which Austria, as an Italian Power, gives or can give him, he would have sanctioned in his States such a scandal as the Mortara affair? Is it to be believed that he would tolerate, that he would encourage in France, such an exaggerated policy of restoration as that of which the *Univers* is the organ, and which at a given day would be capable of demonstrating over our country, and especially over the clergy, the most frightful carnage? "The *Univers* is perfectly consistent. All its foreign policy turns upon the idea, happily impossible, of an alliance between France and Austria. Such an alliance is absurd, since France would thereby abandon the spirit of '89, which is her very life, and because, in allying herself with Austria, which rules the Pope, France, a spiritual vassal of the Pope, for a portion of her population, could only take a subservient rank. But the idea of the *Univers* is curious, as an indication of the logical development of the positions. The *Univers*, in showing what it expects, demonstrates to us what we should avoid.

The causes of difference between France and Austria, it is easy to see, are numerous and profound. They belong not to transitory accident, but to contrary and enduring tendencies. Austria, indeed, since the peace of Paris, has succeeded Russia as chief of the retrograde party in Europe. By the construction of her railways, by her treaties of commerce—above all, by the emancipation of her peasantry, Russia has entered into the orbit of European civilization. At the same time she has been extending her action even in the extreme East, and entering more and more upon the real duty assigned to her in the nature of things—that of receiving light from Europe to disseminate it in Asia. During the same time, Austria, by a sort of unfortunate affinity, has been making herself the intimate ally of Turkey and the Pope, the two most infirm Powers in the world, and counselling them, not for their benefit, but for her own. While France has been seeking to induce the two chiefs of Catholicism and Islamism to listen to the voice of moderation and the counsels of modern civilization, Austria has been struggling to maintain them in their prejudices, their blindness, and their retrocessive tendencies. It is, therefore, natural and inevitable that, in laboring for the emancipation of the Christians of the East and of the Latin race in Italy, France should meet Austria always in her way.

Now it must be understood that that natural opposition of views and tendencies is singularly aggravated by the events which seem to be in preparation in Italy. In less than ten years after the heroic but unfortunate attempt of 1848, the Italians, encouraged by the spectacle of the flourishing institutions of Piedmont, are again agitated, and are expressing, with an energy which no longer takes pains to conceal itself, their horror of the Austrian yoke. It must be remembered that if a movement were to take place in Lombardy, Piedmont would be invincibly drawn into it. Should then this event present itself, could France remain a simple spectator? For our part, we do not believe it. Not only do the sympathies of France, loudly manifested constitute a sort of engagement towards Italy, but it seems to us that in neglecting such an opportunity of emancipating forever a sister race to our own, and which has twice gloriously marked its footsteps in history, France would be false to her generous mission, and would suffer to escape the occasion to resolve, for her advantage and that of all Europe in common, many great questions of contemporary policy.

The *Monitour* informed us yesterday that nothing in the diplomatic relations authorizes the fears to which the language of the Emperor had served as a pretext. But it must not be forgotten that, equally with diplomatic relations, there are events which from one moment to another may greatly modify the aspect of the position. We believe then that the wisest course under present circumstances is to look coolly in the face the gravest events that might present themselves. This is indeed what we mean next to do, and it may be that, as a result of such consideration, the risks which France would have to run have nothing in them, after all, to justify the excessive susceptibility of certain imaginations. Such a country as France must love Peace, of whose benefits she knows so well how to avail herself; but it is not necessary that she should beyond measure fear a war which would inspire, not the love of sterile glory nor the thirst of conquest, but the object of opening a way for the expansion of the principles of '89, and of running the European equilibrium upon bases more solid than those which the volcanic ebullitions of an oppressed people periodically give out every ten years.

The War Panic in Europe—The Speech of Victor Emmanuel.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

This is a moment of suspense, when the words of Sovereigns are substantive events. The opening of the Sardinian Chambers has been expected with unusually [illegible] interpreted by the power or impotence [illegible] portation of that kingdom. But, would hope to read in the speech of the King of Sardinia some guarantee that the wishes of the Emperor of the French were not [illegible] to be pursued by French bayonets in the interests of Austria. If Sardinia shows a determination to break the yoke, passive it can only be in the conviction, hence of some vast foundation, that France is prepared to protect her in her enterprise. Sardinia defying Austria would be as a pigmy provoking a giant. So inadequate a policy is not to be attributed to any sane Government. However incautious, or even intemperate, the King may sometimes have appeared, there is strong evidence that he has, upon this occasion, only spoken so much as was permitted to him to speak. It is even currently reported that the draught of the document was carefully selected at Paris, and that the paper went back to Turin [illegible] modified in tone. *We may take it that the* speech just delivered by the King of Sardinia is a speech which has the approval of the Emperor of the *French.*

Regarding it in this light it is not so pusillanimous in tone as the *friends of tranquillity might desire.* It would be a temperate and moderate speech for the King who not long ago told his officers that they might prepare for active service in the Spring, but it is not reassuring if we are to read it in connexion with *those* words spoken on New-Year's Day, and with the ambiguous explanation put forth in the *Moniteur.* "The political horizon is not clear," says the Sardinian Sovereign. In what quarter, then, broods the storm? What European Power threatens the independence of this King's subjects? Do the inhabitants of Lombardy seek to connect Piedmont in the interest of their Austrian tenure? Or does the Army of Occupation at Milan cast eyes of covetousness upon Turin or Genoa? Whence comes the storm which Sardinia fears, or who holds that future which Sardinia "awaits with firmness?" The Power that is determined upon a quarrel need not look far out and *sweep the horizon* for indications of an enemy. If it were the wish of Sardinia only to hold her own, the small horizon is clear enough. But we are told that she looks not for a secure, but for a fortunate future. "Her policy is based on justice and love of its country's liberty." This should be a strictly defensive policy, unless the King of Sardinia interprets the word "country" in a sense different from that placed upon it by the treaties *he professes to respect. If by the word "country"* he means Italy, then, indeed, we understand what that policy must be which is based on a love of Italian liberty. Such a policy must be a policy of conquest. It is a policy *which would rule all Italy from Turin. It is a policy* which would make Milan, and Florence, and Naples, and even Rome herself, departmental cities, sending Deputies to a metropolis which is scarcely more Italian than Nice or Toulon. This might tend to the expansion of the liberty of Italy; it might mitigate the stringency of the Bourbon tyranny in Naples; it might infuse some energy into the sable burlesque of government that obtains in the States of the Church; it might, perhaps, improve, although this is rather doubtful, the present condition of Tuscany; but is it possible to compass?—is it a project so capable of realization as to be worth a general European war? Is it possible that it could be realized by the agency of France and Russia; and, if it were realized, could it last? Would Austria endure it? Would Naples submit to it? Would Rome for a moment listen to it? It would rather reduce Italy to the state in which that peninsula was when ANNIBAL landed on its shores. It would only produce a chaos out of which the battling elements should eventually make new combinations. We might consent to go back to the days of our boyhood, *when, with our heads full of Livy, and our hearts full* of HORACE, we remembered the glories of the Republic, and drank in the voluptuous literature of the early Empire. But the key-note of all that *sentiment was Rome, not Turin.* Eighteen hundred years is a long period, even in the history of Italy. Wave after wave of different families of the great human kind have advanced, with more or less force, upon that interesting soil, and have, to a greater or to a less depth, covered the whole surface of what was once a nation—even as the *débris of ages* have buried the old Forum and have choked up Ostium. In Italy's best days her nationality was never pure. Since then great powers have risen and have fallen, and there are traditions, far more recent and more powerful than those of the Empire, which divide Venice from Genoa and Naples from Turin almost as distantly as Milan *from* Vienna. It is not enough to overcome the great improbability that France and Russia are honestly desirous to create a great constitutional Power; we must go further—we must believe that the fragments of races which never yet were united should now unite under a distant and scarcely recognized Italian Power; and that Rome should be content with a nationality under the rule of Transalpine Gaul. Every Englishman has sympathies with Italy. As *the King of Sardinia says in the speech* upon which we are now commenting, "Piedmont is great in the councils of Europe on account of *the principles it represents and the sympathies* it inspires;" but our sympathies must be a little under the control of our reason. England will never by act or counsel interfere to impede any effort that may be made toward the overthrow of the evil Government that now afflicts Italy; but we may and we must regret to see the general peace of Europe broken for projects which appear to savor only of ambition, and to tend only to strengthen despotism. We cannot see the end; but we can see enough to feel convinced that what the Emperors of France and Russia wish cannot be what we should wish.

"Let us," says the King of Sardinia "resolutely await the decrees of Providence." There is small philosophy in this. Resolutely or irresolutely, we must equally be governed by those decrees. Some small parson, when he advertises he is about to preach, is so condescending as to interpolate by the words "*Deo volente*" a license to Providence to interfere with the arrangement. We have always thought that this reservation would be very ridiculous if it were not rather impious. The question, however, is, not what Providence may *decree, for that we cannot fathom, but* what steps the King of Sardinia is about to take within the limits of his own human free will. We *must, acting upon the assumption that he is a sane* man, believe that he will do nothing except so far as *he is supported by France*; and we *must further* believe that France will not go beyond a menace, unless she is supported by Russia. But Russia is not impatient for war; she has at present internal troubles to distract her councils, and, whatever strength of hatred there may be in her recent grudge against Austria, it is scarcely sufficient to induce her to break up the absolute sovereignties of Europe into hostile powers, and to destroy their force by internecine conflicts.

But, whatever may be the policy of France or the tendencies of Russia, or the ambition of Piedmont, our course of action is plain. We have only to look on and watch the result. In a period of profound peace, and at a time when armed force is irresistible, and is all arrayed under the command of absolute Sovereigns, any insurrection for merely popular objects is obviously absurd. He must be a very shallow dupe who can suppose that the great military powers are about to fight for the restoration of long-lost liberties and long-lost nationalities. There can be no reason that we should spend one coin or waste one life to support the Popedom, or to protect the throne of the King of Naples, or to continue the hard and unnatural rule of the Austrians in Lombardy. It is barely possible that any change in Italy can be for the better. It is scarcely likely that any change produced by France and Russia can be for the better. This is not the help, nor are these the defenders, we have looked for. We live in days in which we are asked to believe in strange things, but it is too great a demand upon human credulity to ask our faith in a Tory Ministry shaping a Democratic Reform bill, and an alliance of despotic Sovereigns busy in building up a Constitutional Monarchy.

American Intrigues in San Domingo.

From the Paris Presse, Jan. 8.

The United States desire to rule in the Antilles. They crave possession of Cuba; they seek a footing upon the island of Hayti and the Dominican Government has hitherto favored their pretensions. It is therefore the interest of France, England and Spain, to place the entire island in the hands of the negroes, whose antipathy for the American Union, that foster-mother of Slavery, would supply the most reliable security.

Such is the opinion we have already enunciated in our issue of Jan. 4. The *Patrie* has another way of looking at the business, as it is perfectly entitled to; but it has tried to sustain it by positive facts, and there it goes wrong. We proceed to show it:

"We are able to assert, in the most positive manner," says that journal, "that far from being disposed to enter into negotiations with the United States, the Dominican Government has repeatedly presented proofs to the contrary. Recognizing the importance of the magnificent bay of Samana, the United States offered the Dominican Government, through the instrumentality of General CAMBRAU, to pay it ten millions of francs for the right of establishing a coal and naval dépôt at Samana. The offer was flatly refused."

The *Patrie* adds that the Government of SANTANA has not the slightest desire to cede to the United States any portion whatever of its soil.

This presentation of the question is but a protracted blunder, and it is easy to refer to the truth, which the *Patrie*, unconsciously, has so strangely altered.

In 1854, three American men-of-war, one of which was the sloop *Cyane*, on its return from the bombardment of Greytown, made their appearance in the harbor of San Domingo, which they presently left to go to the Bay of Samana, with the openly-avowed intention of establishing there a station for the American Navy, and of erecting a fort. While they were completing their reconnaissance of the bay, General CAMBRAU, provided with plenary power from the American Government, entered into negotiations with SANTANA, President of the Dominican Republic, and scattered money about him with a lavish hand. He was commissioned to conclude a treaty with the Dominican Government that should secure to the United States an important position on the Bay of Samana, or, in other words, the possession of that bay, so admirably adapted for a centre of American operations against Cuba, Porto Rico, and the rest of the Antilles. SANTANA entered readily into his views, concluded the treaty, affixed his signature, and submitted it for ratification to the Dominican Congress.

M. MAXIME RAYBAUD, our Consul at Porte-au-Prince, an energetic and intelligent man, set out upon receiving this news, and arriving at San Domingo, succeeded in influencing the members of Congress to refuse the desired ratification. He warned them, as M. PAUL DHORMOYS well says in his new work upon Hayti, that if the treaty were accepted, the Republic would have to defend itself single-handed against an invasion of SOULOUQUE; and care was also taken to show them that the plenipotentiary of the Union had omitted to pay them with the same argument which had secured the friendship of the President and the Ministers. Mr. CAMBRAU thereupon returned to the United States.

SANTANA was still hopeful of giving satisfaction

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON SCRAPS.

Reception last Tuesday—Dancing at the Capitol—An Evening at the White House and a Successful Ball.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1859.

The *President's* reception last Tuesday night had an overflowing attendance, and the man who hires the privilege of keeping the cloak-room must, in consequence, have done a rushing business. It is suggested, however, by a Down-East Congressman, that Mr. H might make a better thing of it if he employed his own men at a fixed salary, and arranged a couple of patent self-looking money-traps on the counter, into which the half dollars and dollars might be dropped by liberal guests. The same ingenious genius also suggests that the cloaks, coats, shawls, hats, caps, bonnets, reglans and talmas left behind in the excitement and crush of leaving, should be taken possession of by the Marshal of the District, and sold as a kind of nest-egg for the Cuban privateer, or be specially appropriated by act of Congress to the relief of the veterans of 1812.

As to the number who attended the last reception your correspondent can make no satisfactory estimate, not having been landed on the White House steps until nearly 10 o'clock; and then quitting as soon as possible for a less distinguished but more cheerful and attractive engagement elsewhere. Getting out of the carriage, and surrendering coat and hat to the "man who bites" on aforesaid, the writer was ushered through several richly-furnished parlors into the room of state, at the door of which he found Mr. BUCHANAN on vigorous hand-shaking duty. "One of my constituents, Sir," said a friendly Congressman; "this is Mr. Nobody, Mr. President, the man in my district who most heartily coincides in your Locomotive policy." Our Chief Magistrate gave a gracious smile, and the tight-fitting silver kid on your correspondent's hand touched the snowy kid (rather long in the fingers) on the hand of our beloved and illustrious ruler. Some ladies then were led up, to whom—as he always is to women—the President was peculiarly affable; and the writer plunged on through yellow rooms and blue rooms, (a perfect cholera morbus of drapery and furniture,) until he at last gained standing ground in the immense east drawing-room, where the Marine Band of this place was discoursing some excellent but rather astounding music.

Of the male animals congregated here, we had of course, the usual variety. We had tall ones and short men; men in uniform, and men in evening dress; men with beards, and men without beards; bald-headed men, and men with spectacles; diplomatists and doctors; pale students, and ruby-nosed *dining-out men*; officers of the army and navy, Senators, Governors, Congressmen, journalists, contractors, public paupers, or officials, Cabinet Ministers and Pike County people, lobby agents, and Judges in all stages of impeachment; together with that unspeakable conglomeration of representatives from Bedlam; long-haired men and curly-haired men; men with extensive shirt-collars, and men prudently careful to conceal their linen, or want of linen, beneath a charitable scarf.

Of the gentler sex we had countless and some very magnificent delegations. Ladies lovely as Eve, and a good deal fonder of apples; ladies queenlike and housewifely; ladies of an elevated "Sairey Gamp" pattern, and ladies pinched and pallid, with small ears balanced on jewels, and their white arms flashing back a golden echo to the opulence of ornament on each inviting bust. There were girls from the *Western States, with black and blue cotton velvet* bodies sitting uneasily on hapless and hoopless thin *merino skirts; women painted in various tints*—by health, by tipple and by rouge; a dozen or two *girls from Pike County*, with faces so white and powdered that one might imagine their anxious mothers, in the absence of any other toilette, had dipped them, head-first, into a barrel of the best Genesee; old and young, short and tall, fat and skinny women and girls, with insane botanical exhibitions tangled up and running astray over a scanty sub-soil of heavily pomaded curls, braids, plaits, ringlets, bands, wreaths and other insane devices for making the "five small loaves and a few fishes" of deficient hair give satisfaction to the multitude.

There was a hum and a stir in the great west drawing-room; an excessive commingling of voices, odors and expressions; infinite jest and collision *on passing topics and toilettes*; a glare of light and mirrors, a surfeit of brass music and heat; a thousand *recognitions of people we had met last* Summer at Cape May, Saratoga, Sharon Springs and the other watering-places; a buzz of gossip politics and—not even the ham sandwiches and lager-bier of your New-York "Tea-room" to remind us that the "Pike County people" had all come in expectation of a sumptuous supper?

Of Miss LANE, who received in the same room with her punctilious uncle, I have not spoken in this hurried description, as it was my good fortune to meet her later in the night, under circumstances admitting a much better and more pleasing picture.

Regaining the carriage after a tedious half hour's delay on the steps, and another series of small "appeals" to the ill-dressed and not over-courteous servants of the White House, your correspondent was soon landed at the mansion of Senator GWIN, where, in the eight or ten rooms thrown open on different floors, the *very crème de la crême* of Washington society was gathered together, and in the fullest flush of its bewildering performances.

Of the host and hostess, full mention has been made in a previous letter, and it need only be added that the lady in her toilette of white velvet, point lace, white feathers and brilliant jewelry was a worthy representative of the Golden State. The Senator did the honors of his position with easy and cordial dignity; and only for the architectural mistake in the smallness of the rooms or, more properly, but for the hospitable mistake in the extent of the invitations, the ball would have presented no drawback even to the most captious and predetermined caviler.

The rooms are gorgeously furnished with a strong smack of California in their profusion of gilding, mirrors, Sevres china, rose and ebony woods, white and colored marbles, red velvets and astonishing carpets. The ball-room, with its costly finish, variegated pillars and waxed floor, looked extremely pretty, but was rather too small for so vast a congregation—only containing three sets of the "Lancers" and some fifty or sixty "wall flowers" and "dumb-waiters," who insisted on remaining fixtures where their presence was not desirable.

In the front parlor, on the right, two more sets of the Lancers had been extemporized, in the first of which stood Miss LANE, whose toilet of pure white, with no other ornament than a small pearl brooch and chain of pearls called four or five times round a graceful neck, was in excellent harmony with the fair, calm, regular face and easy Saxon figure of the wearer. Her vis-a-vis was Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON, a very fine-looking, good-natured blonde, enjoying good health, an easy conscience, and with a thousand acres of "Indian reserve" filtered down with the polar flounces of her unspeakable dress.

In the back parlor, the wall-flowers and lookers-on again interfered materially with the space endeavored to be kept clear for those monetary gymnations known as the "fancy dances." Far out of the centrifugal flounces, dear heads rested uneasily on black broadcloth with mute shoulder-blades inside, and our young friends who ventured on the saltatory in this department had as much opportunity as the wall-flowers and dumb-waiters above said would permit for the display of their natural and acquired gracefulness. It was doubtless a healthful exercise for those engaged therein, inasmuch as the young gentlemen who partook thereof soon after displayed extraordinary appetites in the small supper rooms overhead.

In the grand reception-room on the left stood, sat and sauntered a galaxy of female beauty, wealth, taste and talent, from which, unhappily owing to want of space, only a few bright particular stars can be singled out for especial homage. Leaning against a pillar, and looking pleasantly on

SALVADOR.

Description of a New City—Letter from the British Consul.

We have received the following interesting description of a new city in Salvador, from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General there, W. G. FOOTE, Esq.:

SONSONATE, Sunday, 25th December, 1858.

Santa Tecla, or Nueva San Salvador, which was a mere des

STATIONERY.

LECTURES.

DANCING.

BALLS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LAW REPORTS.

The Mails.

[illegible]

Arrangements this Evening.

[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the Persia, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mail steamship *Arago*, from Southampton Jan. 12, arrived here on Saturday morning. Her intelligence has been partially superseded by the telegraphic dispatch from the *Arabia*, at Halifax, bringing an outline of news to Jan. 15. We furnish, however, many particulars of unusual interest, together with the letters of our European Correspondents.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, a full telegraphic summary of whose advices we published on Saturday morning, arrived at Boston yesterday. The mails were forwarded by the New-Haven Railroad last night, and will reach this City this morning.

A letter from Puerto Plata, dated Jan. 3, appears in the Washington *States*. The Dominicans, the writer says, regard the martial movements in Hayti, resulting from the insurrection of GEFFRARD, as directed against San Domingo. They appear to be unapprised of the existence of the revolt. The negroes, they suppose, are about to execute their repeated threats of exterminating all the whites upon the island, and rendering the rule of SOULOUQUE supreme from one extremity to the other.

Advices from Hayti to the 12th inst. indicate that the revolutionists, under Gen. GEFFRARD, will be ultimately successful in their efforts to overthrow the Empire of SOULOUQUE. The latter had been defeated by GEFFRARD, and forced to retreat to Port-au-Prince with the remnant of his troops. It was thought probable that he would soon abdicate. He had been advised to do so by the Empress, and was so enraged at her for her advice that he was only prevented from shooting her by the interference of his Generals. Should the Republicans succeed—of which there appears to be little doubt—they will, it is stated, reopen to commerce the ports which have for a number of years been closed, and will revoke the monopoly law.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are to Dec. 11. The United States brig *Dolphin* arrived there Dec. 5. The other principal vessels of the Paraguay squadron were at Montevideo, awaiting the arrival of the *Salvo*. The indications are that LOPEZ intends to make every hostile demonstration; whether to be persisted in to actual war, is doubtful. He was busily arming and drilling troops, launching steamers, storing his magazines with munitions of war, and preparing to bar the waters of the Paraguay River with heavy chains.

Havana advices are to Jan. 25. The political news is without importance. On the 17th January a fire occurred at Matanzas, which, before it was extinguished, destroyed three handsome buildings.

Very little business of general interest was done in Congress on Saturday, the Senate being engaged in the consideration of the local affairs of the City of Washington, and the House being engaged on the private calendar. Mr. GWIN, in the Senate, moved to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad bill, and the motion was briefly argued, but without any definite result—the vote on a motion to lay Mr. GWIN's motion on the table being postponed until Monday. The proposition to establish a horse railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue was then debated for the remainder of the day. In the House, in addition to the consideration of private bills, Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing a loan of $15,000,000, but objections were made by the Republicans. Leave was also asked by Mr. PALMER, of New-York, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill revising the Tariff so as to make the duties discriminating, but objections were made by the Democrats.

Only one branch of the Legislature was in session on Saturday—the Assembly—the Senate having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. Several petitions were presented from this City, praying the Legislature to closely scrutinize the Tax law. A bill was introduced to authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to build and occupy a road from the Jamaica and Brooklyn Road, west of Jamaica, to the East River, opposite Thirty-fourth-street. Bills were also introduced to repeal the law creating the office of City Judge in this City, and to repeal all the existing Usury laws. Various other measures of interest to New-Yorkers were entered upon the first stages of legislation.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, on Saturday, rendered a verdict against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, in the suit of Mrs. MARY E. SHAW, whose husband was killed, and who was herself seriously injured several years ago, by a train coming in collision with a carriage in which they were riding. The verdict carries damages to the amount of $22,250. It is supposed that the defendants will move to set aside the verdict, though this is the fourth trial, and they have been worsted in the previous three.

The steamer *North Carolina*, plying between Baltimore and Norfolk, was burnt at sea on Friday night. A clergyman named CURTIS and a colored steward were lost.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of WILLIAM C. BOND, the Astronomer, Director of the Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. He was sixty-nine years of age.

We publish also this morning the announcement of the death of WM. H. PRESCOTT, the historian. He was sixty-two years of age.

An atrocious murder was committed on Saturday, in the Fourth Ward; a man having beaten his wife to death. The name of the murderer is JOHN MURPHY, who, together with his wife and children, and several brothers with their wives and children, occupied two adjoining rooms in the tenement house rear of No. 43 Oak-street. The deceased and her husband were both in the habit of drinking to excess, and while in that state of fighting and quarrelling. They were both under the influence of liquor when the acts of violence were committed. The murderous instrument was a leather strap, which he usually wore around his body, and he beat her with it until she was covered with lacerated wounds and her face so disfigured that her recognition was almost impossible. The husband ran away, and has not yet been found. An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict rendered, charging THOMAS MURPHY, his brother, with being an accessory to the murder, he being present and not interfering on behalf of the deceased. The accused brother-in-law was lodged in the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A probable murder was committed on Saturday evening in the Sixth Ward, and only a few doors from the scene of the recent Elm-street murder. Mr. H. BARNS, who, with his wife, boarded with JAMES LYNCH, at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets, told Mr. LYNCH that he designed taking another boarding place, when the latter became [illegible]

The European Crisis.

The present relative positions of England and Prussia in the politics of Europe offer us a rare and curious instance of poetical justice in practical history. When England, in 1854, had roused all Western Europe to save Turkey from the grasp of Russia, on precisely the same principles which now urge NAPOLEON III. to rescue Italy from the invading domination of Austria, the Prussian monarch refused to be carried forward with the Occidental tempest. He resolutely maintained a position of neutrality, commanding in itself and eminently advantageous to his own people, by the monopoly which it secured to them of the European commerce with the vast dominions of the Czar.

For this the King and the people of Prussia were denounced by the English Press in unmeasured terms. Prussia was scornfully told that she had abdicated her position as a great Power; that no State of the first rank could possibly be neutral in a conflict of principle, affecting the balance of Europe, without falling beyond hope of diplomatic salvation; that to stand aside was to sink, and to sink shamefully. So far did England push her contemptuous wrath, that when the Congress of Paris was summoned to settle the terms of peace, the English Press and leading English statesmen demanded the exclusion of Prussia from the conferences, and nothing but the good sense and justice of NAPOLEON III. and the Emperor of Russia prevented the consummation of this flagitious attempt upon the independence of a great monarchy, the historical ally of England and her partner in the renown of Waterloo.

Two years have hardly passed by and Prussia is avenged. The English Press of 1859, alarmed at the rapid development of the Italian question, and at the apparent determination of the French Emperor to hold Austria to a strict account for her attempts to violate the Conventions of 1856 in Servia and the Principalities, as well as to stultify the treaties of 1815 in Italy, is insisting with all its might that England shall take up exactly the same position of neutrality which Prussia held in 1854. In other words, England, imitating Prussia, is to abdicate her rank as a great Power, is to accept a secondary part in the politics of Europe, is to see the reforms for which no State has clamored more loudly than herself enforced upon Austria, and the Papacy, and the King of Naples, by France alone.

Prussia, meanwhile, is gradually coming forward as a principal in the impending crisis. To her Austria appeals, conceding to her that leadership of Germany which the House of Hapsburg has contested, ever since the great Elector made for Prussia a name and place in the earth, and looking to her to counteract the open hostility of Russia, and the mysterious movements of France. Upon her, England, newly connected with her by a royal family alliance, leans, as the strongest lever of resistance to the pressure which menaces Europe with a new general war. About her standard Central Europe is gathering; and the only positive force now at work to delay the collision which seems inevitable between Italy and her oppressor, is the energetic opposition offered to the designs of France and Sardinia by the Anglo-Prussian policy, in which England, sheltered behind the Power she insulted but two years since, plays the part stigmatized by herself, so short a time ago, as shameful, secondary, and fatal to national position.

The spectacle is instructive, and the consciousness of its true character ought, perhaps, to excuse the unmanly rancor with which the journalists of England are now berating the great Sovereign, their ally, who has forced their country into such an attitude. But it cannot blind the world to the fact that NAPOLEON III. asks nothing now of the rulers of Italy which England has not asked of them on every tone of the political gamut for this last twenty years. Nor if the Italians—believing that NAPOLEON will give them action where England gave them sympathy—prefer the leadership of the French Emperor to that of Lord MALMESBURY, has England any valid ground of complaint. Minto missions are very well in their way; but an enforced retreat of Austria from the Roman Legations would be better. Mr. GLADSTONE'S classical denunciations of King Bomba were nobly exciting and impressively just; but the few words which, spoken at the Tuileries, are echoed by an immediate amnesty at Naples, must, after all, be admitted to belong to a higher order of eloquence.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is, in truth, master of the position. By the projected marriage of his cousin with the young Princess Royal of Sardinia, he secures for himself a more effective influence in Italy than England has acquired in Germany by the union of the daughter of VICTORIA with the son of the Regent of Prussia. By his open sympathy with the Czar ALEXANDER, he has drawn within the circle of his policy the widely extended relations of Russia with the German Courts and with German society. His military preponderance over Austria rests not on his actual army, formidable as it is, but upon the financial weakness of his adversary and his own financial strength; upon the mutual disaffection of the incongruous nationalities which make up the Austrian Empire, and upon the intensely homogeneous patriotism of the French race. With everything that can move a people to revolt flaming in the heart of Italy; with the weight of recognized principles of public law, and of established tendencies in the European system, all concentrated in favor of his demands, it is utterly unreasonable to suppose that the *vis inertiæ* of the Anglo-Prussian policy can arrest the French Emperor in the course upon which he has entered. Should a premature outbreak of the Italian population precipitate a collision between Austria as the oppressor and Sardinia as the protector of those populations, the irresistible logic of circumstances must speedily draw France across the Alps. But up to this time to invite the responsibility of such a result. The attitude to which Prussia has been denied upon him, and, even while daily flung in 1854, he now maintains European right against an principled aggression. And if, as the English Press alleged, the abstinence of Prussia in 1854 from the Western demands upon Russia was the real cause of the great war that followed, and so justified the abuse heaped upon Emperor WILLIAM IV.; then, certainly, the present abstinence of England from the demands of France upon Austria will impose upon Great Britain at least an equal responsibility for that fresh calamity of a continental conflict which again threatens the peace of the world.

Our Honorable Gentlemen.

Row No. ——we are afraid to guess what position this can occupies in the ignoble list of Congressional squabbles—occurred on Thursday in Washington. Amongst the more remarkable cases of this session have been an assault by Mr. MONTGOMERY upon Mr. ENGLISH with a cane, repelled with broken bricks; do. by Mr. TAYLOR upon Mr. WELDEN with the naked fist, repelled with an umbrella; the lie direct given to Senator DOUGLAS by Dr. FITCH, accompanied by charge of "highwayman" behavior against both by Senator DAVIS—no personal violence offered. The next item to be added to these "high-toned" little affairs was a small passage at arms between one of the members of the House, Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, and the Speaker, Colonel ORR, of South Carolina. The parties did not come to blows, but the style of address, considering the relative position of the disputants, was quite racy, vigorous and original, and excited a "marked sensation in the House." In short, Mr. HUGHES grossly insulted the Speaker, and the Speaker, in reply, intimated to the said HUGHES that they had better settle their "difficulties outside," in which suggestion HUGHES concurred. The result was, as the result always is in these disgusting cases, that HUGHES apologized, said he did not mean what he said, and that "he took pleasure" in saying that he was sorry for it, and then the Speaker, of course, expressed his gratification at the disclaimer, and make a general declaration of his desire at all times to treat HUGHES with courtesy. Senators DIXON and SEBASTIAN have been imitating with great success these performances.

When two members of Congress, or members of decent society anywhere, conduct themselves toward each other, upon the smallest provocation, or upon no provocation at all, with gross rudeness and ill-breeding, the best thing to do is certainly to apologize; but how they can apologize "with pleasure," as HUGHES and so many other political luminaries in Washington are doing every day, is, we confess, more than we can understand. When a man behaves like a brute, and grossly violates not only parliamentary usages, but the usages which regulate the intercourse of all gentlemen, to make the *amende* is the least he can do; but he ought, if he knew his real position, make it not with joy, but with real shame and regret that it should be necessary. When a man gets drunk over night and rolls in the gutter, he does not feel very hilarious, or express much gratification over the process of brushing the filth off his coat in the morning. It is a duty to be sure, the first act which sincere repentance prescribes, and the first step in reform, but it is a dirty duty, which the sot should perform with tears in his eyes, or a blush on his cheek. These Congressional rowdies, whose low squabbles and ruffianly altercations we are every day compelled to chronicle, and who unhappily are so steadily lowering, not themselves only, for that were a small matter, but the whole nation in the eyes of the world, seem to have got it somehow into their heads that they can descend to any depth of blackguardism, if they only make an apology immediately afterwards; that it is possible to be a ruffian in the house and a ruffian in the street and a ruffian in the bar-room, if stereotyped excuses are made periodically in public, and that the measure of a man's breeding is not the uniform tenor of his language and bearing towards his fellows, but his gibness in "disclaiming" and "regretting" after gross misconduct on particular occasions; just as if a notorious thief were to ask people to receive him as an honest man, every time he chose to profess true repentance and deep respect for the laws.

The sooner some change is made in the code of social and parliamentary politeness at Washington the better, for under the system now in force in that focus of gentility, rules which in all other parts of the civilized world are considered to lie at the very base and root of gentlemanhood, are utterly repudiated. To be a gentleman is to act steadily and consistently in every relation of life, as far as human weaknesses will allow, in a gentlemanly way, and not simply to perform certain acts on particular occasions, which a gentleman under similar circumstances would also feel bound to perform. In this age of the world, when birth and calling have ceased to have much practical importance in determining a man's social status, the great and main distinction between a gentleman and a "no gentleman," lies in the *habit of self-restraint*. In this lies, after all, a well-bred man's great superiority to an ill-bred one. He does not knock a man down when he disapproves of what he is saying; does not call him a liar when he doubts his veracity; does not seize the best potato at table because he would like to have it. The whole end and whole meaning of education, and manner, and breeding, and politeness consists in habitually refraining from saying all you think, or doing everything you want to do. In so far as we deviate from this standard do we approach the Fejee Islander or Digger Indian, and it is the utter disregard of these rules which causes all the "rough and tumble" fights in the Sixth Ward of this city and the Congress of the United States. Paddy Flanagan knocks Mike O'Toole down, simply because he does not like him. MONTGOMERY attacks ENGLISH with a cane for the same reason. When Flanagan and O'Toole meet in their groggery of an evening, and O'Toole says something which Flanagan doubts or which seems in any way to reflect upon Tim Flanagan, his brother, Paddy tells him bluntly that he is a liar. FITCH treats DOUGLAS in the Senate in precisely the same way, upon precisely similar reasons. When the "Dead Rabbit Club," or the "Forty-Acre Crowd" hold their nocturnal meetings, a decision of the President, or whatever the governing officer of such an assemblage may be called, is cheerfully obeyed as long as it does not run counter to the wishes of any of the members. When this occurs, the aggrieved individual most likely calls him names, or challenges him to fight. This is the style of behavior which is transfered to the House of Representatives. A brutal outspokenness, a savage indifference to what the French call the *convenances*, to the proprieties of time and place, and persons, an utter inability to repress [illegible]

Death of Mr. Prescott.

American Literature, and the true "best society" of the New World, have just lost, in WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, one of their noblest ornaments; an author of large performance, and yet unexhausted promise; a gentleman, in the best sense of that much-abused word, whose many accomplishments clustered with a natural grace about the firm reality of a dignified, honorable and well-balanced character.

Mr. PRESCOTT died in Boston, on Friday last, very suddenly, upon the recurrence of a paralytic affection which had once before threatened his life. Although the senior, by four years, of his compeer in the hierarchy of American letters—Mr. BANCROFT—and of the only living English historian who has attained an equal renown with his own, Mr. PRESCOTT was still in the meridian of his powers, and he has been cut off in the midst of historical labors of a wider scope even than those by which his honorable fame has already been earned.

Mr. PRESCOTT was born at Salem, Massachusetts in 1796, in the same year with the French historian MIGNET, whose duty it has now become, as Perpetual Secretary of the French Institute, to announce to that illustrious body the death of one of its most conspicuous foreign members, his own fellow-laborer upon the annals of Spain and of CHARLES V. Mr. PRESCOTT'S father was a lawyer of eminence, long the leader of the Massachusetts bar, and twice called to the Supreme Bench of that State. His grandfather was that Colonel PRESCOTT to whom the traditions of the time, confirmed by the researches of subsequent historians, have attributed the first part in the heroic defence of Bunker Hill. The sword worn by Colonel PRESCOTT on that great day hung in the house of his grandson, crossed with that of a British naval officer who was also present, but in the attack, and whose daughter was subsequently married at Salem to a son of the rebel Colonel. This symbolical fusion of the Old England with the New, in the person of a writer equally honored and respected on both sides of the Atlantic, has been celebrated by Mr. THACKERAY in his novel of the *Virginians*, the "motive" of which work was first conceived in Mr. PRESCOTT'S hospitable home.

In 1811, Mr. PRESCOTT was entered at Harvard University, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1814 with creditable honors, in spite of an accident which was destined in the end to give a loftier tone to all his purposes in life, and to metamorphose a lawyer of Massachusetts into an American author, but which at the time must have seemed to himself to threaten all his hopes of usefulness and of reputation. A missile heedlessly thrown by one of his class-mates had at first seriously injured and finally extinguished the sight of one of his eyes, while the other, strained by the double efforts his studiousness imposed upon it, soon began to give way. Two years spent in Europe failed to bring relief to this infirmity, and after much deliberation Mr. PRESCOTT resolved to abandon the study of the law, and, devoting himself with the assistance of such readers and amanuenses as his father's ample fortune enabled him to command to the study of history, determined upon making a place for himself among the leading authors of his day.

After twenty years of preparation pursued in such depressing circumstances as no other modern historian, excepting AUGUSTIN THIERRY, has been called to contend with, Mr. PRESCOTT, in 1838, published his *History of Ferdinand and Isabella*. The work appeared simultaneously in London and Boston, and commanded in Europe an immediate tribute of measured and deliberate praise, not less valuable perhaps and delightful to the author than the very natural panegyrics of his own countrymen and friends. It was recognized as a masterpiece of descriptive and narrative power, which had brought the romantic realities of the age and country which were its theme more vividly and picturesquely, and therefore more truly, before the world than any preceding work. Five years afterwards the verdict of criticism upon Mr. PRESCOTT'S abilities was confirmed by his second publication, the *Conquest of Mexico*, which earned for him his election as a corresponding member of the French Institute in the Academy of Moral and Political Science. The *Conquest of Mexico* was followed by the *Conquest of Peru*, in 1847, and that again by the first two volumes of the *History of Philip the Second*, in 1855.

The latter—Mr. PRESCOTT'S last, and destined beyond a doubt to have been his most important work—is still unfinished, the third volume having not long since appeared.

Mr. PRESCOTT'S multifarious researches have from time to time given birth to many essays and papers, mostly upon historical or political subjects, the best of which have been collected and published under his own supervision in a single volume; but his most valuable treatise, auxiliary to the elaborate Histories upon which his strength was expended, is the *Life of Charles V.*, made especially important to English readers by the great superficiality and incorrectness of ROBERTSON'S more famous and more bulky work.

Few men were more deservedly admired, or exercised a more wholesome influence, in the private life of America, than Mr. PRESCOTT. The example which he set, of an ambition at once active and calm, of studious energy combined with the most refined generosity of feeling and the most winning courtesy of manner, cannot well be spared in a society so chaotic and so turbulent as our own. He was a man of the world without insincerity, and a scholar without pretension, combining in himself two types, which, taken separately, have become so rare and infrequent as to appear almost traditional and legendary. His death will be mourned as a personal loss by the most distinguished men of two hemispheres, for his personal qualities had educated admiration of the writer into friendship for the man wherever he found his way.

The Ocean Mail Service.

The Washington *Union* a day or two since, in commenting upon the general Postal system of the country, remarked:

"To longer neglect fostering ocean mail service, is *to abandon it to Great Britain and France*; thus making our merchants subservient to, and our Post-Office Department dependent upon their steamers. *The people will not tolerate any rash experiments, and it is therefore useless to attempt them.*"

After what our Government has already done in this direction, it is rather refreshing to see its recognized organ expressing this opinion. In 1856, there were 55 mail trips performed in the mail service between this country and Europe—and 50 of these were performed by American steamers:—in 1856 American steamers performed but 30 out of the whole number, which was 106:—In 1855 the American steamers carried mails on which the postages paid amounted to $731,037, against $411,338 by the Cunard line:—in 1856 the postages by American mail steamers amounted to $861,356, against $1,016,769 by the Cunard line! This is the result of three years' experience, under Administrations of which the *Union* is the organ. It has been brought about by the systematic discouragement of American steamers, which forms the most conspicuous feature of the present management of the Post-Office Department. Mr. BROWN'S apparent object thus far has been to *break down* every reliable line of American steamers, by encouraging a competition certain to last only during the *Summer months*. He is now endeavoring to get authority to contract for ten years instead of *two*, on the same terms as heretofore:—and says that he can get the service performed on those terms on *English ships*, if not in American. If the *Union* can devise any more direct means of "abandoning the ocean mail service to England, and making our merchants and our Post-Office Department dependent upon her steamers," Mr. BROWN would probably feel obliged to it for the information. He has already so far accomplished this result that *three* of the four *American* mails per month are now carried in *British* screw-steamers. The *Arago* and *Fulton* are the only American mail steamers left on the Atlantic,—and the Postmaster did his best, through Mr. VANDERBILT, last year, to cripple them also and drive them off.

We hope Congress will devote some little attention to this matter before the adjournment. It certainly deserves it. The policy now pursued is utterly ruinous to our character, and in the highest degree injurious to our interests. No one certainly can deem it desirable that we should be dependent upon foreign steamers for our mail service. Nor is it wise to permit the postages received on ocean mails to pass wholly into the hands of foreign ship-owners. In his last annual report, the Postmaster-General showed, from reliable data, that, with a regular weekly service in American vessels, alternating with the Cunard line, receipts for postage would amount to about $12,500 per trip, or $50,000 per month. As things are now, the receipts of American mail steamers are but little over half that amount:—the American service is so infrequent that persons having correspondence with Europe prefer to rely upon the Cunard weekly line. A bill is now in the hands of the Senate Post-Office Committee based upon this statement,—and requiring the Postmaster-General to contract with responsible parties, who shall give adequate security, for a *weekly* mail in *American* ships,—and to pay the contracting parties $12,500 for each round trip or the postages that may be received,—at their option. This would substantially limit the amount paid to the postages received, taking them upon the basis of Mr. Brown's estimate; although it is by no means certain that any American company could be found to guarantee the service for a term of years for the sum specified. But it is understood that the *Arago* and *Fulton* are willing to continue their part of the service on these terms, and it is not impossible that others might be induced to enter the field on the same basis. The main thing required is the guarantee of *some* adequate amount,—so that the whole thing may not be left to chance and all the risk be thus thrown upon the contracting parties.

We hope Congress may be induced to give this matter early attention. It is a subject of importance to the character and credit of the whole country,—one with which party or sectional feeling should not be permitted to interfere. The Government can very easily establish a weekly mail service in American vessels between this country and Europe, and at a cost which, after a very few years, if not at the outset, would be fully met by the postages received. Why should it not be done?

Amusements.

The programmes for the past week offered but little variety, and promise still less for the present. At two of the principal Broadway establishments we have pieces that are satisfactory to the audiences, and as a natural consequence draw hugely. Mr. NIBLO'S establishment is devoted to Equestrianism.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. NIBLO'S handsome establishment—after a period of dissipation in the terpsichorean festivities of the season—reopened on Thursday evening, with a satisfactory audience, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the performances of a Circus Company. The members of this company are mostly good, and in one or two instances remarkable. Mr. MADRAZO, the celebrated Australian rider, is one of the bright particular stars. In all that is daring, graceful and manly he is, we think, without a rival. A little child named ADAH is another remarkable performer; she seems barely strong enough to stand up straight, yet performs the most marvelous feats, in some technical respects excelling the oldest performers. For the rest, we have a multitude of the usual artists, a good ring, cleanly grooms, and a nice set-scene. The "band," which from time immemorial has been one of the most irresistible features of a circus company, is not startling for its excellence or strength. The clown, Mr. DAN RICE, has his reputation, and his trained animals deserve theirs. The latter are by far the funniest of the twain. Properly conducted, there is room and even need for a first-class circus conveniently located on Broadway.

At Burton's Theatre we are promised a new comedy to-night, called the "Female American Cousin." There is a dishonorable sort of poverty about the title which would undoubtedly injure the piece, were it not that Mr. GAYLOR'S reputation as a dramatist adds a certain importance. We hope, for the sake of a painstaking and energetic management, the comedy will achieve a success. Miss JULIA DALY, the versatile *Comedienne*, sustains the principal role. Mr. EBURN, at the Broadway Theatre, announces a revival of the celebrated spectacle piece called the "Cataract of the Ganges." Under Mr. MARSHALL'S management this piece was first produced here, and with a fullness of scenic splendor rarely equaled. Revived under Mr. EBURN'S auspices, there can hardly be a doubt of its success. BAINES, NATHANS & Co.'s stud of horses is engaged for the cavalcade. GERALD GRIFFIN'S play of "Gisippus," with Mr. EBURN as the *Forgotten Friend*, is the opening item.

Mr. and Mrs. CHANFRAU have been added to the forces at the National Theatre, and make their appearance to-night in the local drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl." The farce called "Aunt Charlotte's Maid" and the pantomime called the "Statute Lover" will also be given. At the Bowery Theatre the sisters WARMAN continue their successful engagement, appearing to-night in the "Three Fast Men" and the "Female Minstrels." The bulletin of the Museum informs us that there is a "thrilling excitement" at that establishment, on the subject of a band of minstrels now holding forth there. At WOOD'S establishment the genuine African article can also be obtained; Mr. BARLOW'S local burletta called "New-Year's Calls" has been revived here with decided success.

The absence of novelty at the theatres has improved the condition of the concert rooms, and restored a lost entertainment—reading from the poets. Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF have given several successful soirées at Hope Chapel, and are encouraged sufficiently to continue the series. At NIBLO'S Mr. BASS announces his second reading for to-night. On Saturday Miss FREEMAN gave a very pleasant entertainment at Lyrique Hall, reading a variety of poems with rare delicacy and emotional truthfulness. The lady has no organization for public declamation, but for a small room and an attentive audience she is thoroughly admirable. Mr. GOSSECK assisted on the occasion with his usual masterly skill.

Mr. G. VANDENHOFF announces a fresh entertainment—"Evenings with Sheridan"—for this week, commencing on Wednesday next, at Lyrique Hall, Broadway. It has a very attractive promise.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sunday, Jan. 1, 1859.

We were most agreeably disappointed on last Saturday evening—Christmas Day—by the arrival of the express with the Presidential Message, through in eleven days from St. Joseph's Mission in this city! In consequence of the severe and almost incessant storms which have prevailed for the past five months, we had abandoned all hopes of receiving the Message by express, and least of all by express in eleven days. As it was, the expressman was compelled to walk fifteen miles through the snow on this occasion, and he was even worse off coming over the Big Mountain into the city, a distance of some 20 miles, in consequence of the trail made by the mail train becoming filled up with drifted snow to the depth of some eight feet.

The Message was immediately forwarded to California by the contractors on the mail route from this city to Placerville, and they confidently expect to have it reach San Francisco within four days after its departure from here; for if it has not already reached California by some other route, it will be telegraphed to San Francisco by the new telegraph line, which is finished out as far as Genoa, in Carson Valley, awaiting the necessity of carrying the express across the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

If they succeed in their contemplations, as we doubt not they will, the whole transit across the Plains will be effected in fifteen days, and this in the midst of Winter, in a season unparalleled in the severity and severity of its storms, since the settlement of this country.

The contractors on this mail route assert most positively that they can forward the mails across the Plains with the same speed at which they have forwarded the President's Message, if their compensation can be so augmented as to place them on an equal footing with the southern route, and enable them to place their stations at regular intervals of twenty miles each, instead of sixty and seventy, as they are now compelled to do. The snow would then be an obstacle easily surmounted, for the mail from station to station would readily be kept open. Snow is the only obstacle which presents any serious impediment in the way of rapid, easy and pleasant travel from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean by this great central highway.

The contractors, who are men of energy and enterprise, well fitted for the undertaking, have in contemplation to send out a vessel, during the coming Summer, for a supply of camels, to be acclimated in this latitude, and used in the transportation of the United States mails and express matter.

The news of the completion of the telegraph line across the Sierra Nevada Mountains into this Territory was received with enthusiasm and joy by the Gentile portion of this community, as the completion of the line to this city very early in the Spring is now reduced to a certainty.

Christmas Day passed off most merrily and pleasantly in this city. Snow having fallen on night Christmas Eve, the sledging was excellent, and every one who could turn out anything on runners seemed to have decided to go sledging. The streets were crowded all day with groups of "Jews" and "Gentiles" mixed, seemingly intent on making fun for the occasion. We even noticed some of our most respected and dignified officials indulging, on relaxation from the toils of office, in the sport of snow-balling, which they seemed to enjoy with all the gusto of their school boy days. Although there were, as might be expected, many intoxicated persons about, still we have not heard of the least disturbance to mar the general merriment indulged in during the day.

On Tuesday, KIRK ANDREWS, Esq., sent, as a courtesy, an extra of his paper, the *Valley Tan*, containing the President's Message, to each of the members of the Legislature. After the members of the lower House had been attentively engaged in reading the message for some time, a long resolution was introduced by HIRAM CLAWSON, BRIGHAM'S Private Secretary, who is a member of the Legislature, denouncing ANDREWS'S paper as a vile, scurrilous sheet, and ordering it be circulated among the members of the Legislature, and requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to gather up the numbers of the paper which had been distributed and return them to the Secretary of the Territory, through whom they supposed the paper had been sent. The resolution stated, however, that no disrespect was intended to the Secretary or to the President's Message. This resolution, coming, as is supposed, from BRIGHAM YOUNG, was passed, as they say, "unanimously," but out of forty papers distributed but nineteen were returned.

In the afternoon some two or three of the members of the Legislature came and apologized to Mr. ANDREWS for what had been done, stating that they regretted that such a resolution had been passed, and the next day the resolution was expunged.

We regret exceedingly that we have not been able to procure a copy of the resolution, but when Secretary HARRIMAN applied for a copy they refused to give him one, saying that it had been expunged and they did not wish it referred to.

This attempt to crush out, as it were, an independent Press—one ready to support the cause of the oppressed, in opposition to the will of a tyrant—will merely redound upon the heads of the villains who attempted it. Their object is to create a prejudice against the Gentile papers among all good Mormons, and to prevent its circulation among them; but the steadily-increasing demand for the paper among the people shows that such attempts will only make the paper the more popular.

The leaders have even gone so far as to threaten the life and safety of its editor himself, and he has been warned that if he persists in his exposé of the workings of Mormonism his office will be torn down and his press destroyed. On Wednesday last BENJAMIN HAWES, the principal witness in the case of the murder of the deaf and dumb boy, the particulars of which I have given you in several letters—whose testimony would clearly implicate him as guilty of perjury, if not of being an accessory to the cruel murder of the boy—came to Mr. ANDREWS and told him that if he did not apologize in the next number of his paper for some remarks made by him in regard to the trial, he would warn him, as he said "in a whisper," that he would take care of him!

The Mormon "braves" have yet a lesson to learn, for threats and intimidation will not produce the same effect upon the Gentiles now here as they had upon the handful of Gentiles who were here in their infancy and at their mercy a few years ago. They have demanded an investigation into their deeds—they shall have it, and if a Jury can be found to render righteous verdicts, they shall be punished for the atrocious crimes which they have committed. Already one is indicted by a Grand Jury composed principally of Mormons for breaking up a United States Court; and another is committed for trial for the murder, according to the "Danite" system of a poor deaf and dumb boy. And information has been received of several more such murders, which will soon be investigated and made public notwithstanding their threats of violence.

The effect and moral influence which the army exerts in this community, by its presence in the Territory, becomes daily more and more apparent. We have just learned of an incident which occurred in San Pete Valley a few days since, illustrative of the spirit of independence which is gradually infusing itself into the minds of the Mormon population.

A Mormon by the name of CRAVE had taken a contract to supply a large band of Government animals, which are herded in that Valley, with a considerable amount of forage. He had engaged this forage previous to making the contract, from the settlers in and about Fort Ephraim, at a reasonable price, and thereupon bound himself in the sum of $1,000 to fulfill his contract.

Soon after this the Bishop of the Valley, WARNER SNOW, hearing of it, came to CRAVE and the principal inhabitants of Ephraim, and reproved them most severely for furnishing forage to the Army, telling them that they had brought "damnation into the Valley," and forbidding them, under penalty of excommunication, from selling their produce. The result of this was that the next morning a paper was put in circulation, and signed by several, pledging themselves not to sell hay to CRAVE under 200 per ton, straw at $10, and other things in proportion while CRAVE had contracted to deliver the hay to Government at $22. As soon as he discovered this, CRAVE went round and called on those who had promised to furnish him grain, &c., and persuaded them to hold a meeting and consult as to what would be their best interests and policy in the matter. The meeting was held, and the result was that a majority of the inhabitants resolved to support CRAVE and assist him in fulfilling his contract, in opposition to the dictation of the Bishop. The Bishop at this became very angry, and, after threatening them all with excommunication, came up to this city to consult with BRIGHAM on the subject. Before this, however, he wrote to the commander of the forces stationed in the valley to grasp the animals, telling him that if he would agree that the animals should not be brought within a certain distance of the settlements that he would furnish all the forage necessary. The result of the whole matter being that he waited to have the contract himself, and was sorry because CRAVE had [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sunday, January 31, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st., Jan. 31, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus Insured to $1,500,000.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 24th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 24th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
A. J. BERRIMAN, Secretary.
Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
Jan. 5, 1859.

A NOTICE.—FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of the Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICHARD A. CARLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
Joseph B. Varnum, Warren Delano, Jr.
Leonard Appleby, Henry V. Butler,
Frederick H. Walcott, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Wm. K. Strong, Jas. Lorimer Graham, Jr.,
Moses Taylor, Edwin R. McIlvaine,
James C. Sebring, Gilbert L. Beekman,
Daniel Parish, John C. Henderson,
Gustavus A. Conover, Lorrain Freeman,
Marvin Bates, Jr., Edward Macomber,
Dudley B. Fulton, Watson E. Case,
Charles L. Yoch, Charles E. Appleby,
Samuel B. Bradhurst, Jr.,
Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.
Robert C. Rapelyee, Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Arts and Sciences, of the Board of Aldermen, to whom were referred the petitions relative to the Public Advertising of Corporation matters in the several newspapers; also, the subject relative to the Electric Globe: Also, for a Stand of Colors for the Sixth Regiment, will meet on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are hereby requested to appear.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
JOHN T. HENRY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Arts and Sciences.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 3 P. M., in the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st., at which time they will take into consideration the Assessment List for Regulating, &c., 125-st., 4th-av., to west side of Manhattan-st. Also, other assessment lists heretofore advertised will be taken up.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
H. W. GENET, } Assessments.
GEORGE STARR, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, when they will take into consideration a Petition relative to the Ferry between Peck-slip and Jackson-st. and the Ferry foot of 23d-st. All parties interested in the above are respectfully requested to be present.
JOHN T. HENRY,
MICHAEL TOOMEY, } Committee on Ferries.
JOHN LEARY, }

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST., COR. NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, and Commercial Credits, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BAKER & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. M. BAKER. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 49 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GOLD COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1859.
THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP STOCK OF the American Gold Company are hereby notified that, according to the terms of the Act of Incorporation, the time for the reception of installments on said scrip stock will expire on the 31st inst.
JAMES R. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 176 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 22, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus Insured to $1,500,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, to certificate holders who have paid in Eight Dollars per share.

They have also declared a scrip dividend on the second premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The above dividends are payable in Gold. The Company has the last five years returned to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRIE, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
The transfer books will be closed until the above date.
A final Report will be made to the Legislature for payment to it thereout the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
The Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, JAN. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared, and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The books of the Company will be closed from the 16th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859. Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 54 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 30 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 24th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 24 day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until Feb. 24. By order.
E. R. YELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 15, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this city Institution have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½), payable on and after the 16th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cents., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st of February.
By order,
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, at this office. No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BERRIMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
JAN. 5, 1859.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 William-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of the Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICHARD A. CARLEY, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, ON THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON-SQUARE AND WAVERLY-PLACE.

A. J. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION ROOMS OF BROOKS AND BOWDEN, CLERKS' HALL OF EXCHANGE, will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 31, at 12½ o'clock, by the Auctioneer, at Exchange:
27 shares Par. & Citizens' Bank of L. I. (Sup.).. 100 each
250 shares Citizens' Bank..... 20 each
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank..... 50 each
10 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
15 shares Home Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co..... 100 each
40 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co..... 20 each
45 Hamilton Fire Insurance Co..... 15 each
50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
9 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each
20 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
40 North Western Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
200 Owego Gas Light Co..... 50 each
70 Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, (to close an estate)..... 50 each
6 shares Merchants' Exchange..... 50 each
100 shares Cincinnati, Fern and Chicago R. R.. 50 each
10 shares Hoboken and Delaware Plank Road 25 each
2200 shares McCullough Copper and Gold Mining Company..... 5 each
1000 shares Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, (hypothecated)..... 100 each
$5,000 Town of Fort Madison, Iowa, 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
5,000 Racine and Mississippi Rai road 8 ₩ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auctions sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NIGOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 28, 1858.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1858, ch. 86, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, to wit: $2,000 each, following Bonds now in liquidation—to wit: 32 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tennessee; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3,
at 12½ o'clock.
$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON ST. MARKS-PLACE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ELEVEN-STORIES.—The desirable 3-story and attic high stoop brick house and lot No. 74 St. Marks-place, (6th-st.) between 1st and 2d avs.; the house is 22x50 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 25x 99 feet 9 inches. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Also, at the same time and place, valuable House and Lot on 7th-st., together with the furniture. The handsome 4-story English basement brick house, with brownstone trimmings, No. 111 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., together with the furniture; the house is 22 feet 6 inches by 45 feet, built in the best manner, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 22 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Terms very easy. Maps and full particulars of the above property at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on Hudson and Renwick sts. at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
HUDSON-STREET.—The two valuable brick stores and lot, Nos. 239 and 241 Hudson-st., and running through to Renwick-st.; lot 25x180 feet from street to street, with two-story house on Renwick-st. Also,
HUDSON-STREET.—The two valuable lots, together with the building in addition to the present corner store, No. 243 Hudson-st., each lot 18 feet 4 inches by 55 feet. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON IRVING-PLACE AND FIFTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., No. 34 Irving-place. Lot 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet.
Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 20.6x80. Lot 20.6x100.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN L. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN L. RENNIE, Auctioneer, will sell, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 19 West 26th-st., near 6th-av: Parlor suites, piano-forte, painting, etageres, bookcase, mirrors, carpets, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c.; dining-table, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175TH LOTS SCHOOLEY'S ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD.—Also, on Clarkson, Richardson, Bedford and other avenues. Rose and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 6 Nassau-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 39 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A BUSINESS man, with $1,000 to $5,000, to engage in a business promising to be the most lucrative yet offered for years. The chances to make a fortune in a very short time are almost beyond a doubt. The business is patented, the sale of such great utility and rare qualities almost indispensable in every family, that it must unavoidably become a business of immense importance throughout the country. Furniture dealers will find it greatly to their interest to examine it, as the exclusive control in any city will be highly important to them. This is no humbug, and any business man, with a cash capital of from $1,000 to $5,000, can be almost sure of making three times the amount of his capital every year. For particulars, apply to THOMAS W. SLADE, French's Hotel, New-York City.

TO LUMBER DEALERS OR OTHERS.—The writer, a person of ten years' experience in buying and selling lumber and other building materials for a large retail yard, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services for purchasing or selling, or both, as it will be willing to engage in the business with a person of like experience, in the City or country, where there is a prospect of its being remunerative. Best references as to character, ability, &c., given. Address LUMBER, Box No. 173 Times Office, stating place of interview.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN, SUCH As is seldom offered! For sale: A first-rate Lease, and the Stock and Fixtures of a Fancy Goods and Trimming store in the best locality in the City. The business has been carried on for over 16 years; stock small, and will be sold cheap for cash if applied for immediately at No. 22 Dey-st., in the basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CASH, IN a manufacturing business, established five years, with actual property for every dollar asked, and with facilities to earn $1,000 per month, as can be clearly shown at an interview, by addressing LUMBER, Box No. 131 Times office. Will be executed with a party that fully understands the entire business.

EMPLOYMENT, $250 PER MONTH.—AGENTS are wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may actually be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED WILL be given to an enterprising business man, to engage as active partner in a live business, where an investment of $1,000 to $2,000 in cash or good security will be required, by calling on WM. REYNOLDS, "in the store," No. 293 Broadway.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ELIGIBLY LOCated in a first-rate neighborhood on the West side, of the City, in complete order, and well filled, and calculated for doing a good business. It is well known and long established, and will be sold low by addressing COAL YARD, Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at an unparalleled low price below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 373 Broadway.

THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THOS. W. SLADE & CO., now stopping at French's Hotel, to men with a few thousand dollars, are extremely rare. The best chance to make money yet offered. Call immediately.

DENTISTRY.—WANTED—A SITUATION OR AN interest with an established dentist, by a man of 13 years' experience; good furnish; first-class reference as to ability and character. Address DENTIST, care of S. V. Gill, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND PHILADELPHIA LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers have constantly on hand first-class ships to sail from Liverpool on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, viz:
THE TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, UNION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, GLOBE, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, ENTERPRISE, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, sailing together with others, a day every five days.
The following fine ships will sail from Liverpool:
"LINE OF LONDON PACKETS."
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS."
for all of which they grant certificates on moderate terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 9 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DATE.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LEMUEL COMSTOCK, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 119 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 2 place, being classed by Lloyd's and Inman.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., Trading Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved consignments.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive Rate and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., (Trading Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE.
For San Francisco.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
FIRST CLIPPER TO TUESDAY OF THIS WEEK.
The extreme clipper ship WHEELMAN, GEIT Master, will take freight Monday and Tuesday of this week, at Pier No. 27 East River.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 45 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.
for BREMEN and SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 64 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNRIGG, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) positively 7th of February.
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau..... 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $120
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
No experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE WAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain Geo. W. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free transit by rail the principal cities of railway route in Great Britain. Third class must provide their knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $25; Second, $20. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third cabin can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Experience not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel steamship Line.
Cabin passage..... $15
Deck passage..... 8
Through tickets to the following places:
To Montgomery, Ala..... $23 To Columbus, Ga. C..... $16
To Atlanta, Ga..... 20 To Jacksonville, Fla..... 21
To Augusta, Ga..... 20 To Palatka, Fla..... 22
The steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, W. J. POTTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYNE, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be procured, connecting at Savannah by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 80; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, Ala., $23; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $20. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, Ga., $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to HASKL. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and meals, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $6; to Petersburg, $10; Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & BRINKERH, No. 53 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $50. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 12, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHWEST STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., and CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite clipper ship ISABEL, Capt. WM. HOLMES, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN D. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to SAVANNAH, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 80; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $23; Albany, Ga., $20; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Augusta, Ga., $20; Macon, $21; and to all places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ¼ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M. The ASIA will sail on Feb. 16.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, and indictment to be sued, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reasonable terms, by parties to whom licenses have been granted by me.
CHARLES GOODYEAR, Jr.

SEWING.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—Price $50.—Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

RAILROADS.

TRAVEL.—RAILWAY GUIDE.—Price 6 cents. A correct guide to all the railroads in the United States, in a manner to obtain the greatest amount of information in the least possible time. For sale by all newsmen. Wholesale agents, DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 160 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy: Save 25c.
On and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1859, trains will leave Depot, New-York, as follows:
8:30 A. M. for White Plains.
9:00 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
4 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
ARRIVALS. WILL LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
8:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
9 A. M. from Croton Falls.
9 A. M. from Millerton.
10:30 A. M. from White Plains.
11:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
2:30 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5:30 P. M. Albany Express.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. GAMBLE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 12 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Way passengers, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg